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FM 30-104

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

Supersedes FM 30-101
May 59

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AGGRESSOR REPRESENTATION

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY *FEBRUARY 1953*

AGO 2452B—Jan

UNCLASSIFIED

FIELD MANUAL

AGGRESSOR REPRESENTATION

CHANGES No. 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., *18 March 1954*

FM 30-104, 19 February 1953, is changed as follows:

9. Organization and Training of the Aggressor Force

* * * * * * *

c. Aggressor frontline units should be represented at full strength. **When this is not possible, umpires and control personnel must present a vivid word picture in order to create the realism required to maintain the interest of the United States forces.** Rear area units * * * are not available.

d. (Superseded) Additional Aggressor units may be included in a tactical exercise, without physical representation, when necessary to the proper conduct of the exercise. Their presence may be simulated by use of overprinted maps, overlays, orders, radio messages, prepared prisoners, and deserters. These include higher Aggressor headquarters, adjacent and supporting units, uncommitted reserves, and ground units capable of implementing Aggressor atomic, chemical radiological, and biological capabilities.

19. Phases of Intelligence Activity

* * * * * * *

c. The tactical phase * * * be placed on:

(1) (Superseded) The importance of the role of the individual soldier in recognizing, collecting, and reporting information of intelligence value.

(2) (Superseded) The importance of proper command and staff action in the collection, processing, use, and direction of intelligence data.

(3) (Added) The importance of the role of the individual soldier in the execution of those counterintelligence measures designed to deny information of intelligence value to Aggressor forces.

24. Order of Battle

* * * * * * *

b. The Aggressor Force Order of Battle for any tactical exercise, other than one in which an Aggressor Cadre Field Team is participating (ch. 9), may be obtained from FM 30-103. If the Order of Battle **information** contained in FM 30-103 is not adequate **or requires**

expansion, additional **data** may be obtained, upon request, from Headquarters, Aggressor Cadre, Fort Riley, Kansas. When an Aggressor * * * histories in FM 30–103.

* * * * * * *

26. Simulated Sources

* * * * * * *

b. Agents are particularly * * * to the exercise. Rumors, opinions, **false,** and irrelevant information may be introduced to require evaluation and interpretation.

35. General

(Superseded)

Aggressor radio traffic provides source material for training personnel in radio intercept, traffic anaylsis, radio position finding, and other aspects of cryptology. Radio nets in operation should include those of Aggressor units physically represented and also those simulated units which are essential to the conduct of the exercise.

37. General

All Aggressor personnel * * * casualties, and deserters. Other Aggressor personnel, if captured, should give only name, grade, **date of birth,** and **service** number. **Aggressor does not recognize the Geneva Conventions but the Aggressor Code of War contains the same general provisions prescribed by the 1949 Geneva Conventions.**

75. General Use of Guerilla Warfare

When required, Aggressor forces will employ guerilla operations against opposing forces on a scale sufficient to the accomplishment of the objectives stated in paragraph 6**d.** However, guerilla operations * * * other maneuver objectives. **Use of guerilla operations are particularly valuable in testing the security measures taken by United States forces.**

79. Uniform

(Superseded)

In general, guerilla personnel will be permitted to wear a nondescript uniform. The Maneuver Director may authorize the use of uniforms for guerilla personnel composed of a combination of Aggressor and civilian clothing or items of standard United States uniforms. The wearing of civilian clothing with no military markings may be authorized by the Maneuver Director but should be kept to a minimum to avoid any unnecessary complications with local citizenry. Civilian clothing should only be worn in areas not normally habitated by civilians.

87. Training of Specialists

* * * * * * *

e. Prepared Prisoners of War, Casualties, and Deserters. Prepared prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters must be familiar with Aggressor **history, organization, and doctrine;** Aggressor documents; the current tactical situation; **United States** methods of interrogation; **administrative processing methods;** and their own personal background stories. Six prepared prisoners per day for each IPW detachment on the United States side is recommended. Training requires approximately 40 hours.

The following references are added to appendix I:

FM 21-26	Advanced Map and Aerial Photograph Reading.
FM 30-19	Order of Battle Intelligence.
MWO QM 34	Conversion of Liner, Helmet, M-1 (Stock number 74-L-72), to make Aggressor Forces Combat Headgear.

APPENDIX VII

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR AGGRESSOR PERSONNEL (26 HRS.)

* * * * * * *

Section IV. AGGRESSOR PREPARED PRISONERS OF WAR AND AGENT TRAINING PROGRAM (40 HRS.)

This training should be presented to personnel designated as prepared prisoners of war and agents during the tactical phase of any exercise. This specialized training should follow that shown in section I.

* * * * * * *

PW processing---	2 C.	Processing a prisoner * * * at each level.	FM 30–15, pars. 4, 7, and 16; FM 30–5, ch. 10; **FM 19–40.**

* * * * * * *

Counterintelligence.	1 C.	Mission of counterintelligence, * * * uniforms and credentials.	FM 30–5, pars. **123–140;** FM 30–102, ch. 5.

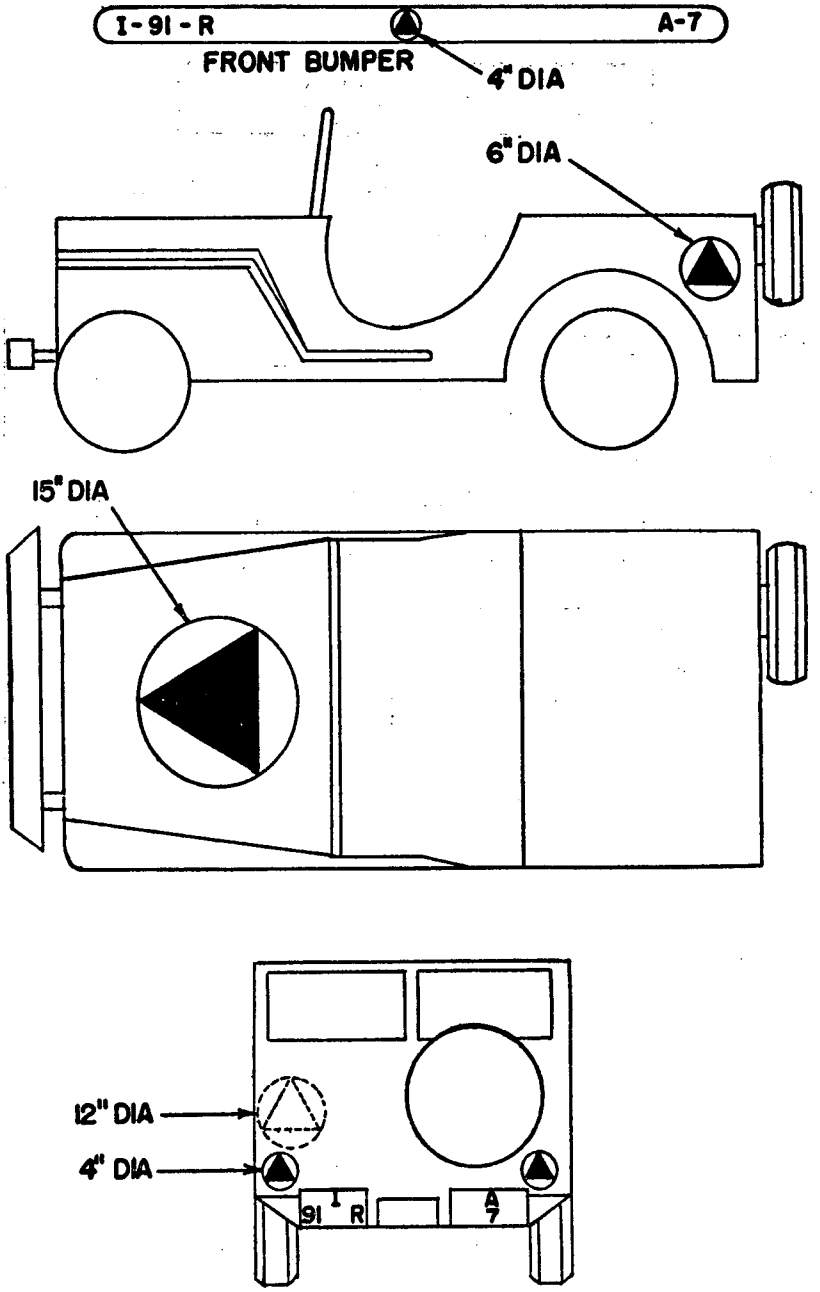


Figure 22. (Superseded) *Aggressor marking of vehicles.*

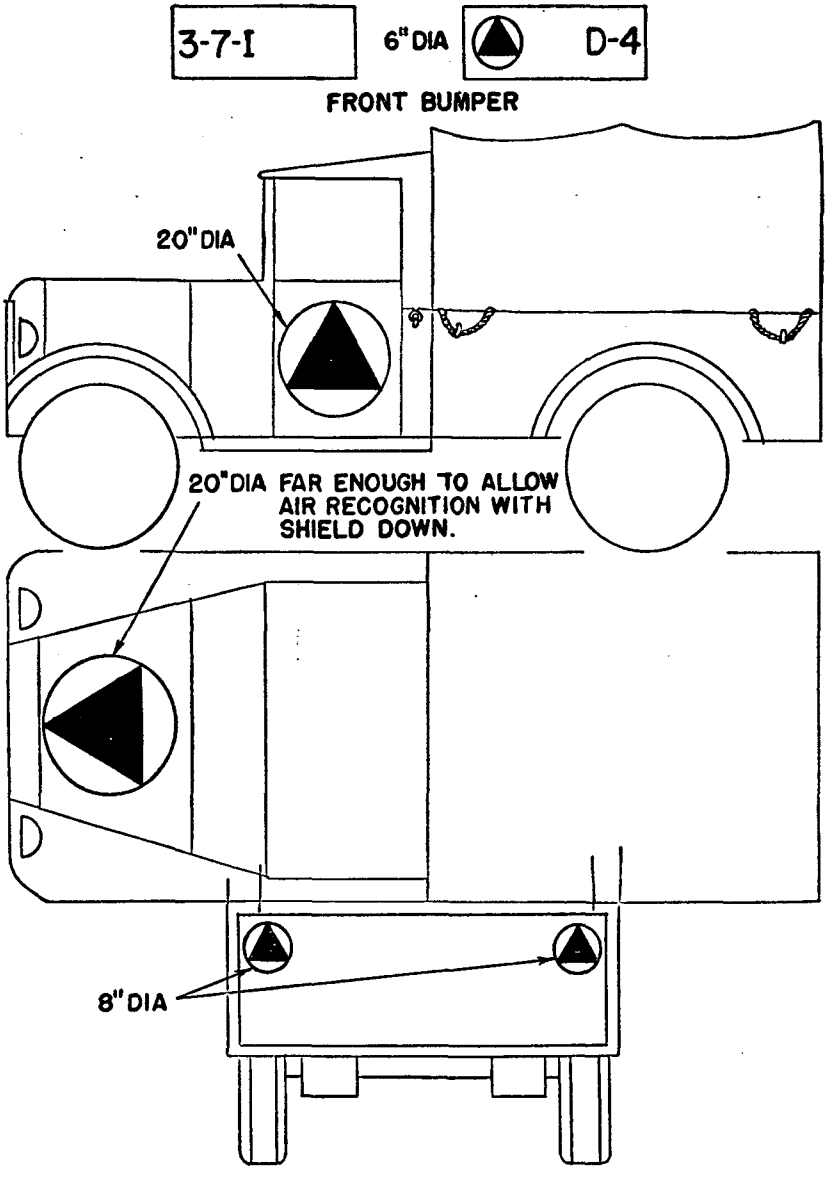


Figure 22. (Superseded) *Aggressor marking of vehicles*—Continued.

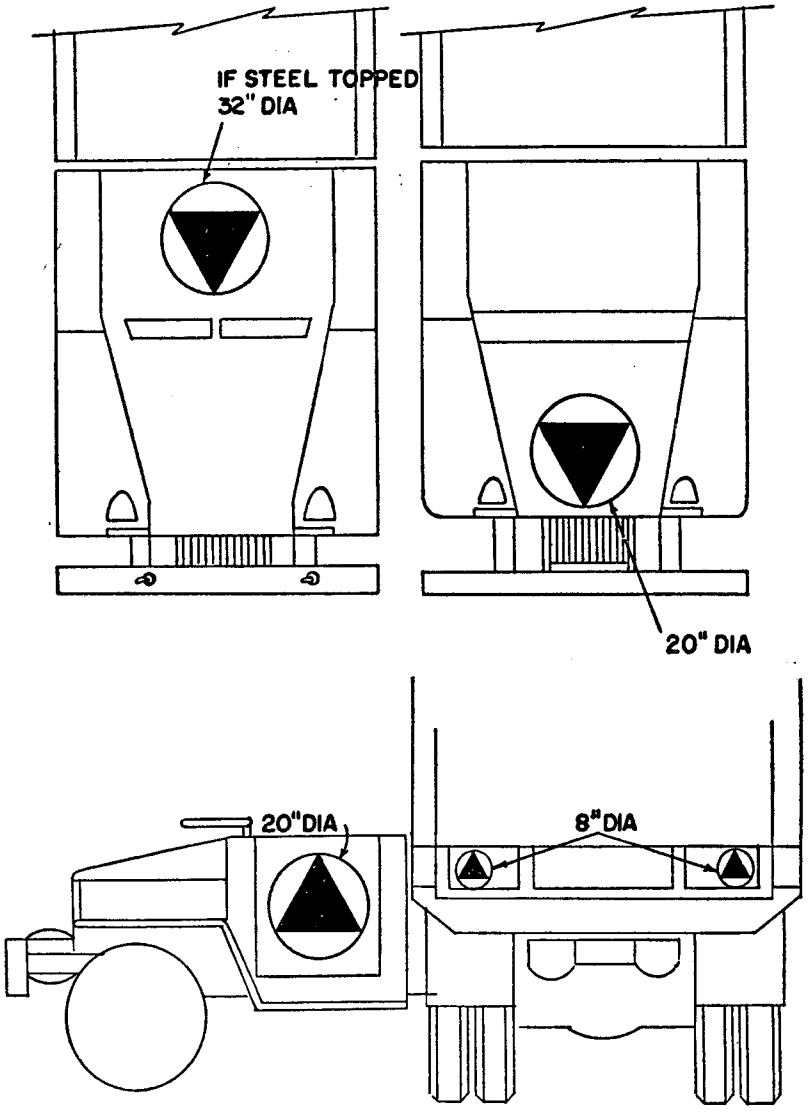
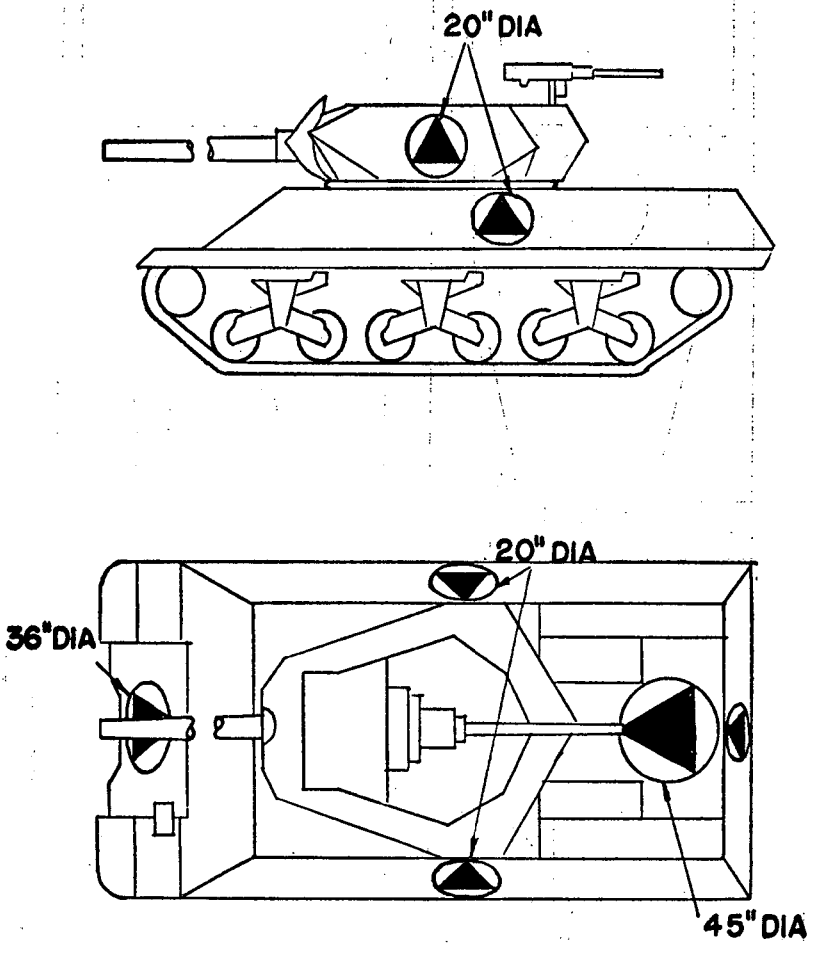


Figure 22. (Superseded) *Aggressor marking of vehicles*—Continued.



NOTE: THERE IS SUCH A WIDE VARIETY OF PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS TO BE FOUND AMONG VEHICLES OF THIS TYPE THAT MARKINGS INDICATED ARE IN APPROXIMATE POSITIONS ONLY.

Figure 22. (Superseded) *Aggressor marking of vehicles*—Continued.

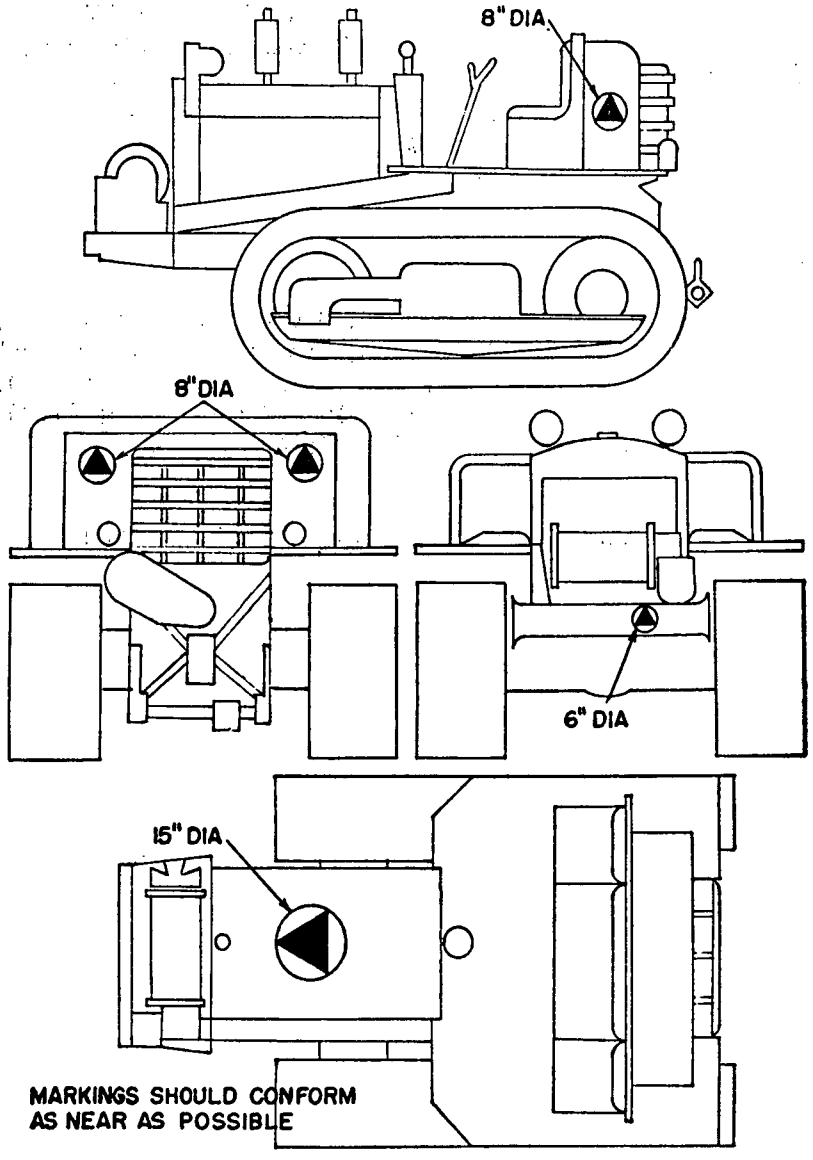


Figure 22. (Superseded) *Aggressor marking of vehicles*—Continued.

[AG 353 (15 Feb 54)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

M. B. RIDGWAY,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:
WM. E. BERGIN
Major General, USA
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J. LAWTON COLLINS
Chief of Staff, United States Army

DISTRIBUTION:

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This manual supersedes FM 30–104, 1 July 1949

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. PURPOSE

This manual is designed as a guide for the employment of Aggressor as the maneuver enemy in any tactical exercise, and to set forth methods and procedures that may be used by the United States units designated to represent units of the Aggressor Army. Any digression from the use of Aggressor as the maneuver enemy in command post or field exercises incurs consideration of security classification in consonance with current Department of the Army policy.

2. SCOPE

This manual is applicable to the employment of Aggressor during any tactical exercise, regardless of the size or type of participating units, or whether Aggressor units are actually represented or only simulated. The methods, procedures, and equipment discussed herein have been developed to assist in accomplishing Aggressor missions. The provisions of this manual are applicable to a squad or patrol-type exercise as well as to one of regimental, divisional, or larger scale.

3. MISSIONS OF AGGRESSOR

a. As the enemy or opposing force during the tactical training of United States troops, Aggressor is designed to accomplish three primary missions—

(1) Provide opportunity for maneuver against a realistic enemy.

(2) Emphasize all phases of intelligence training.

(3) Instill awareness that future enemy forces will differ in uniforms, weapons, equipment, tactical doctrine, language, customs, and basic philosophy.

b. In the accomplishment of these primary missions care must be exercised to insure that Aggressor is not utilized in any manner which would subvert or over-shadow the primary purposes or objectives of the field exercise. Guerilla actions, psychological warfare, and use of agents must be utilized carefully to insure maximum benefit.

4. REALISM

a. Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, complete with a fictitious national background, history, government, military establishment, language and political philosophy, has been adopted, and developed as an effective means of injecting realism into any tactical exercise. The fictitious Aggressor nation has been inclosed in known geographical boundaries to facilitate strategic and logistical play. The Aggressor Armed Forces have a complete order of battle, distinctive uniforms and insignia, and a sound but decidedly different and changing tactical doctrine. The Aggressor soldier is alert, aggressive, resourceful, and clever, and has been thoroughly indoctrined in the basic Aggressor objective of world domination. The proper utilization of Aggressor provides a realistic maneuver enemy and a valuable and worthy opponent for the United States soldier.

b. United States army units representing Aggressor will wear the Aggressor uniform (FM 30–101) and may be equipped with prefabricated or improvised models of many items of standard military equipment as well as sound, flash, and smoke simulation devices for artillery, and sonic equipment for reproducing the sounds of battle. The types, availability, and methods of employment of special Aggressor equipment and simulation devices are discussed in chapter 4.

5. INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

a. General. The employment of Aggressor in tactical exercises permits the full play of every aspect of combat intelligence and counterintelligence. Failure of United States forces to exploit all available combat intelligence and counterintelligence agencies, to collect and process information of the enemy, to observe proper security measures, or to disseminate and use the resulting intelligence, may bring reverses or failures in the exercise area just as it might bring disaster on the battlefield.

b. Sources of Information. A scenario is written to provide a logical background for, and detailed account of, the operations and events leading to Aggressor's presence in the exercise area. This scenario, regardless of the size or type of the participating units, is the basis for the information, the intelligence, and the activities that are planned for exploitation by the United States force. Information and intelligence is injected into an exercise in a manner that requires the combined and continuous effort of every individual, regardless of whether he is a member of a United States military intelligence unit or a soldier in a combat or service unit. Aggressor information may be made available to the opposing United States force through information, and intelligence reports from actual or simulated higher or adjacent United States headquarters and agencies; through Aggressor agents, command

and administrative radio nets, prepared prisoners of war, casualties deserters, documents, ground activities, and other sources which may be available.

c. Unit and Individual Intelligence Training. During all phases of training, Aggressor may be utilized to further unit and individual intelligence and reconnaissance training. Situations may be planned or allowed to develop in which the individual soldier is subjected to surprise encounters with Aggressor troops. These and other type situations emphasize the fact that all personnel must be alert, and trained to observe constantly, collect carefully, report accurately, completely, promptly, and through proper channels, any fact or bit of information which may affect military operations or throw light on a possible or actual enemy.

6. SPECIALIZED AGGRESSOR ACTIVITIES

a. General. Aggressor may be expected to employ psychological, chemical, and guerilla warfare against her enemies in all appropriate situations.

b. Psychological Warfare. Aggressor psychological warfare activities should be carefully planned and the methods, media, and themes approved by the officer responsible for the conduct of the exercise. During tactical operations, various media are employed to disseminate tactical propaganda. These media include leaflets dropped from aircraft, posters and leaflets distributed by other methods, and loudspeaker broadcasts. The primary objective of Aggressor tactical propaganda is to achieve a greater degree of realism in tactical exercises, and to familiarize the United States soldier with psychological warfare techniques and to strengthen his capacity to resist this type of attack in a future war.

c. Chemical Warfare. Aggressor may be expected to employ chemical, biological, and radiological warfare since she has not signed the articles of the Geneva Convention.

d. Guerilla Warfare. Aggressor makes extensive use of organized guerilla bands operating behind enemy lines. This type of warfare has been highly successful in Aggressor's struggle to become a nation and Aggressor troops are well trained in guerilla techniques. Weapons normally used by Aggressor guerillas are light automatic small arms, hand grenades, and light mortars. Aggressor may leave large hidden stocks of weapons and ammunition behind to be by-passed by the enemy, or supply the guerilla forces by air-drop. It is not unusual for battalions or even regiments to infiltrate the enemy lines and operate as guerillas, utilizing the hidden or air-drop method of supply. The mission of Aggressor guerillas is to divert as many enemy troops as possible from their combat missions, to lower the morale of enemy

troops, and to assist revolt by sympathizers. The primary objectives of Aggressor guerilla operations are to—

(1) Familiarize the United States soldiers with guerilla operations which may be directed against them in wartime.
(2) Emphasize the fact that United States forces must provide adequate security measures against such operations.
(3) Provide training in combat operations against guerilla forces.
(4) Familiarize commanders and staffs with the capabilities and limitations of guerilla units.

7. EMPLOYMENT OF AGGRESSOR IN TACTICAL EXERCISES

The operation of the Aggressor force is controlled by the exercise director. However, to assist in the accomplishment of the objectives of the exercise, the Aggressor force may be allowed to react as it chooses within the limitations established by the exercise director. These limitations are based on the missions assigned, operations of the opposing United States forces, and any restrictions imposed by the area, time, and forces available.

Section II. TROOP REQUIREMENTS

8. COMPOSITION OF THE AGGRESSOR FORCE

a. The strength and composition of the Aggressor force must be adequate to achieve realism and to accomplish the training objective prescribed by the general plan or scheme of the maneuver. The participating Aggressor units, by numerical designations, are included in the Aggressor scenario for the exercise (par. 23).

b. It is evident while no fixed ratio can be established that is applicable to all types of tactical exercises a "norm" for combat elements is considered to be that of 1 to 2 (i.e., 1 Aggressor per 2 U.S.). This ratio is solely a guide, and may vary with any given tactical exercise. In general the ratio of Aggressor force strength to that of the United States force is dependent upon—

(1) Whether the Aggressor force is free or controlled.
(2) The training objectives of the exercise.
(3) The troops and facilities available.
(4) The general plan or scheme of maneuver.
(5) The type, strength, composition, and status of training of the participating units.

c. The number and size of guerilla units to be employed by aggressors on a given maneuver are influenced by the factors indicated in *b* above and by the additional factor of the availability and extent of terrain suitable for guerilla operations. As a guide, adequate indoctrination of U.S. troops in guerilla and counterguerilla operations

can normally be achieved by Aggressor's employment of from 2 to 3 guerilla units (30 to 40 men per unit) per opposing division.

d. Service elements required for the Aggressor force are based on logistical requirements of the units involved rather than upon a ratio of Aggressor force strength to that of the United States force.

9. ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE AGGRESSOR FORCE

a. The United States troops designated to represent Aggressor conventional military forces must be uniformed, organized, and equipped as prescribed in FM's 30–101, 30–102, and 30–103 and trained in Aggressor tactics. The period of time required to organize and train the Aggressor force may vary from one day or less in a squad or patrol type problem to as much as four to six weeks in a large scale exercise involving several divisions (chap. 8). The reorganization, conversion, and training of the United States troops to act as the Aggressor force is facilitated by selecting troops similar in type, strength and equipment to the Aggressor units they are to represent and by early designation of the Aggressor force commander and staff. When directed by appropriate authority, elements of the Aggressor Cadre (par. 95) may be made available for the purpose of aiding the representation of Aggressor in designated tactical exercises.

b. United States troops designated to represent Aggressor guerillas should be permitted the latitude in dress which is normal for guerilla personnel. Units of rifle platoon size, capable of subdivision into squads, are best suited to guerilla operations for maneuver purposes due to the usual administrative restrictions on the use of terrain which deny guerilla units the freedom of movement necessary to support larger formations. Guerilla units of platoon size, composed preferably of individuals drawn from rifle companies, can be trained in a period of about four weeks. When authorized or directed by appropriate authority specially trained units and staff officers can be made available for attachment to aggressor headquarters to develop the guerilla play of a given maneuver.

c. Aggressor frontline units should be represented at full strength. Rear area units, installations, and activities should be portrayed to add realism and provide logical targets for ground and aerial observation, and photographic reconnaissance missions. Prefabricated or improvised models of equipment and appropriate simulation devices and specially prepared installations may be used when sufficient actual equipment and/or personnel are not available.

d. Additional Aggressor units may be included in a tactical exercise, without representation, when necessary to the proper conduct of the exercise. These include higher Aggressor headquarters, adjacent units, and the uncommitted reserve elements of the Aggressor force employed in the exercise.

CHAPTER 2
PLANNING AND PREPARATION

Section I. GENERAL

10. PURPOSE

This chapter is designed as a guide in the planning and preparation for Aggressor participation in any tactical exercise.

11. SCOPE

Procedures to be followed in planning Aggressor representation in a tactical exercise are covered in this chapter. It also includes the factors to be considered in formulating the plans and making the preparations which are necessary for the proper conduct of the Aggressor phase of the exercise.

12. APPLICATION

a. The procedures outlined in this chapter are applicable to small unit exercises as well as to large scale exercises in which elements of the Aggressor Cadre have been included (par. 95).

b. The officer responsible for the preparation and conduct of the exercise will provide personnel necessary to plan for Aggressor employment.

Section II. PLANNING

13. GENERAL

a. Planning for Aggressor representation in any tactical exercise is initiated early and conducted concurrently with administrative, logistical and operational planning for the exercise.

b. The preparation of detailed plans is dependent upon the determination of factors usually contained in the directive ordering the exercise. These include—

(1) Time, place, date, and duration of the exercise.
(2) Units to participate.
(3) Facilities available.
(4) Physical limitations.
(5) Tactical doctrine or techniques to be emphasized.

c. From the factors listed above the General Plan and scheme of maneuver for the exercise can be determined and the detailed planning for Aggressor representation can be initiated.

14. DETAILED PLANS

In planning for Aggressor representation in any tactical exercise each of the following must be carefully considered.

a. Prepare plans and material for—

(1) The intelligence activity (ch. 3).

(2) The Aggressor agent operations (par. 28).

(3) Psychological Warfare activity (par. 69).

(4) Guerilla operations (par. 6*d*; ch. 7).

b. Determine Aggressor uniform, equipment, ammunition, and other supply requirements and procurement plan. Whenever practical, planning should include the provision for a separate base of supply for Aggressor forces.

c. Establish tentative dates for—

(1) Participating Aggressor headquarters to become operational.

(2) Beginning the intelligence build-up phase.

(3) Troops to assemble.

d. Prepare operation plans or orders for the Aggressor force.

e. Prepare plans for organizing and training the Aggressor forces to include conversion and rehearsals of the tactical plan (ch. 6).

f. Plan Aggressor ground activity (par. 31, 32).

g. Prepare an implementation plan for—

(1) The release of prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters and the injection of documents into the plan of the exercise. (pars. 29, 30 and 37–39).

(2) Initial flow of intelligence to the United States force commander, that could be expected to be in the hands of higher headquarters (par. 25, 26).

Section III. PREPARATION

15. PREPARATION BY AGGRESSOR COMMANDER AND STAFF

To achieve maximum effectiveness, the Aggressor commander and staff, as well as the troops designated to represent the Aggressor Forces, should be available in the maneuver area sufficiently in advance of the actual tactical phase of the exercise in order to complete preexercise plans and preparations. A planning and operational headquarters should be established immediately, in order to—

a. Accomplish or complete reorganizing, training, and equipping the designated troops as necessary in order that they may accurately and effectively assume their Aggressor role for the exercise (ch. 8).

b. Prepare the necessary Aggressor intelligence plans and material.

c. Construct progressively in accordance with the exercise situations, defenses and positions, including normal camouflage and development, and conduct other necessary preparations which, if detected and properly evaluated by U.S. intelligence agencies, will portray the desired Aggressor situation.

d. Prepare and execute other plans for Aggressor activities to portray the desired development of the Aggressor situation. These plans, particularly in the Aggressor-controlled type exercise, are based upon the United States plans for air, sea, and ground reconnaissance furnished by director headquarters. These plans must be flexible as the Aggressor commander should be prepared to change his plans, if United States Force plans or operations are changed or supplemented.

e. Provide for use of Aggressor documents during the planning as well as the tactical phase of operations.

f. Select personnel to act as prepared Aggressor prisoners of war and arrange for their training and employment.

g. Plan and prepare for the implementation of patrol, agent, guerilla warfare and psychological warfare activities as well as those pertaining to operations of any other agency appropriate to the level of the exercise.

h. Plan and conduct rehearsals by the Aggressor Force in conjunction with the umpires. Care must be exercised to assure that such rehearsals do not disclose the Aggressor plans prematurely.

16. PRE-EXERCISE PREPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES FORCE

To induce realism, all United States troops who are to participate in the exercise, should be oriented on Aggressor, its history, Armed Forces, basic characteristics, tactics and equipment, just as would be done prior to entering combat against an actual enemy.

CHAPTER 3
INTELLIGENCE

Section I. GENERAL

17. PURPOSE

This chapter is designed as a general guide for use in the planning for, and the execution of, the intelligence phases of a tactical exercise.

18. DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTELLIGENCE PLAN

a. The intelligence plan is an outline of intelligence activities to be conducted during the exercise, and is designed to present maximum intelligence training to United States personnel by representing or simulating all possible sources of information and intelligence. To achieve realism, information and intelligence to be made available to the United States force should develop logically.

b. United States force personnel should be excluded from this intelligence planning, as their knowledge of this intelligence plan would negate the objectives of intelligence training.

19. PHASES OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY

a. Intelligence activity is divided into two phases, the intelligence build-up phase and the tactical phase.

b. The build-up phase is conducted prior to the tactical phase of the exercise and includes information and intelligence of an enemy that would normally be available to any unit about to be committed to combat. This phase, for small units, is obviously of short duration, but, for large scale tactical exercises, the build-up phase may extend over a period of from four to six weeks in order to allow the participating United States force sufficient time to logically develop the Aggressor situation through intelligence channels.

c. The tactical phase of the intelligence activity is conducted concurrently with the tactical phase of the exercise. It should be prepared to provide an opportunity for the full play of every aspect of combat intelligence and counterintelligence. Emphasis should be placed on:

(1) The importance of the role of the individual soldier in collecting and reporting information of Aggressor activity physically represented during the exercise (par. 5).

(2) The importance of staff coordination and training intelligence staffs and personnel individually and as teams to work together.

(3)

20. LANGUAGES

Esperanto is the official Aggressor language (FM 30–101) and is used on all printed Aggressor forms. Aggressor troops, however, may use the language of their assumed national origin. Therefore, documents may be prepared, and interrogations conducted in Esperanto or in any of the languages used by Aggressor.

Section II. SCENARIO AND ORDER OF BATTLE

21. GENERAL

The Aggressor scenario with Order of Battle is the basis for all information and intelligence to be released or made available to the United States force during the conduct of the exercise. This information and intelligence when made available to the United States force through planned intelligence activities (par. 19), will permit the realistic development of the Aggressor capabilities. When prepared with imagination and in accord with sound tactical doctrine, and properly used, it stimulates interest and provides continuous intelligence training for all personnel and units from the start of the build-up phase to the termination of the exercise.

22. AGGRESSOR HISTORY

a. The Aggressor campaign described in the scenario should be a continuation of Aggressor history. This facilitates the preparation of the scenario, as much of the background material required for the intelligence build-up phase is available in Aggressor field manuals and the Aggressor War Room at the Army General School, Fort Riley, Kans. The scenario logically provides for the movement of the elements of the Aggressor Force from their last known locations contained in FM 30–103 to the exercise area.

b. Departure from Aggressor history (par. 2, FM 30–102) is appropriate for local exercises in which the mere presence of an Aggressor unit is sufficient; when the exercise is to be conducted in an area which does not lend itself to a logical and realistic occupation by Aggressor; and to permit the employment of Aggressor in any tactical exercise, regardless of the history, location, or other commitments of Aggressor units to be represented. Desired Aggressor units may be selected from FM 30–103 and arbitrarily located in the exercise area without regard to previous locations. The scenario then begins with the Aggressor force in the general area of the exercise (app. XI).

23. PHASES OF THE SCENARIO

a. The scenario is prepared in two phases, the preexercise phase and the tactical phase. The material prepared for each phase should be adapted to the requirements of the activities planned for that phase.

b. The preexercise phase includes the invasion and occupation of the exercise area by Aggressor. Normally, the scenario will establish the location of the Aggressor force in the exercise area prior to the start of the exercise. This permits the portrayal of local activities to provide additional information to be made available during the intelligence build-up phase.

c. The tactical phase of the scenario includes the Aggressor activities in the area during the tactical phase of the exercise. This portion of the scenario provides the information upon which the intelligence activity during the tactical phase of the exercise is based. The extent to which the tactical phase of the scenario may be completed is dependent upon the degree to which the Aggressor force is to be controlled.

24. ORDER OF BATTLE

a. Accurate portrayal of Aggressor units during an exercise provides opportunity for training in order of battle intelligence. The collecting of information to assist in identifying Aggressor units provides training for all United States troops. Use of Aggressor Order of Battle, including unit designations and personalities, materially contributes to the esprit of the Aggressor Force.

b. The Aggressor Force Order of Battle for any tactical exercise, other than one in which an Aggressor Cadre Field Team is participating (ch. 9), may be obtained from FM 30–103. If the Order of Battle in ormation contained in FM 30–103 is not adequate, additional information may be obtained, upon request, from Headquarters Aggressor Cadre, Fort Riley, Kans. When an Aggressor Cadre Field Team (par. 95) is participating in a designated tactical exercise, the Aggressor Force Order of Battle will be furnished by the Headquarters Aggressor Cadre. This avoids simultaneous identifications of an Aggressor unit in widely divergent geographical areas. It also assures a logical and reasonable continuity in the maintenance of Aggressor unit histories in FM 30–103.

c. If the exercise situation is a departure from Aggressor history, Order of Battle data that is required and is not contained in FM 30–103 may be added locally. Names, dates, and places as required may be adopted for the purpose of that particular exercise.

d. Every precaution must be taken by all concerned, particularly Aggressor commanders and staffs, to avoid the inadvertent disclosure of the order of battle prior to or during the exercise

Section III. INTELLIGENCE FROM HIGHER HEADQUARTERS

25. GENERAL

The commander of the United States Force will initially receive all intelligence, as it affects the accomplishment of his mission, that could be expected to be in the hands of higher headquarters (director headquarters) at the time the directive for the particular operation or exercise is given him. Subsequently, during the period of the planning phase, higher headquarters will continue to funnel a logical flow of intelligence to the commander by use of such expendients as periodic reports, intelligence summaries, or situation reports. This flow may be augmented as a result of specific requests made by the commander or his intelligence officer. In addition, the usual intelligence agencies should be made available to him through his intelligence officer as early as possible in order that detailed and specific intelligence may be determined as to the disposition, strength, scale of defenses, and morale of the Aggressor opposition to be expected, as well as the terrain involved in the operation. Emphasis should be placed on information gained from air photos, documents, prisoners of war, and reconnaissance, especially in the tactical phase of the exercise.

26. SIMULATED SOURCES

a. Fictitious United States Agents located in Aggressor occupied areas as well as established agencies of the United States military establishment, such as the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Army, Department of the Air Force, and the Office of Naval Intelligence may be used as the assumed sources of information (app. V).

b. Agents are particularly adaptable as sources of information because the time and space requirements can be easily satisfied. Plans for the use of fictitious agents to include code names, numbers, and locations should be made prior to the start of the intelligence build-up phase. Areas for simulated agent activities should include bases of Aggressor operations or sources of Aggressor reinforcements and supplies related to the exercise. Rumors opinions, and irrelevant information may be introduced to require evaluation and interpretation.

Section IV. AGGRESSOR AGENTS

27. GENERAL

Aggressor agents are used primarily to test the effectiveness of United States counterintelligence and security measures. During the tactical phase, Aggressor agents should not be used or injected into an exercise primarily as a source of combat intelligence information which would normally be obtained by one of the various collecting

agencies available to the United States Force. Aggressor agents, however, may continue to be used to test the security consciousness of the United States soldier, the effectiveness of various United States Force security measures, or on missions which would normally be assigned them in combat. Missions of espionage and subversion may also be assigned these agents. Documents carried by the agents and background narratives establishing the agents identity provide a source of information for the United States Force when the agent is captured and properly processed.

28. AGENTS

a. An Aggressor agent net may have as its source the Circle Trigon Party, or some Aggressor subversive organization. Agents may assume the identities of United States citizens who are party members or of former Aggressor soldiers who have evaded capture in previous campaigns.

b. The fictitious identities assumed by agents include personal histories and party affiliations. Background stories are more readily learned if based upon the actual life histories of individuals concerned. Agents should be familiar with Aggressor history, military organization, and political philosophy.

c. Aggressor agents may carry official Aggressor documents, personal documents that establish their assumed agent identities, and documents which will establish cover identities permitting them to gain access to United States installations. Fraudulent official type documents, driver's licenses, official orders, etc., used to establish cover identities, should contain errors which may be detected upon close examination.

Section V. AGGRESSOR DOCUMENTS

29. GENERAL

Aggressor documents provide a source of information and intelligence for the United States force. Documents may be carried by prepared prisoners, casualties, deserters, and agents, or left in abandoned positions and installations.

30. TYPES

Any type official or personal document containing information or requiring translation may be used. Aggressor military symbols and prescribed forms (app. III) should be used for official type documents. Documents may be prepared in any of the languages used by Aggressor (par. 20).

Section VI. GROUND ACTIVITY

31. GENERAL

Aggressor ground activities are designed to further the intelligence training of the United States force in ground and aerial observation. These activities are based on the scenario and on the tactical requirements. Ground activity, as a source of information, is planned and coordinated with the United States force reconnaissance missions and the scenario dates. To allow complete exploitation by the United States force, the Aggressor activities portrayed must be built up in logical sequence.

32. ACTIVITIES PORTRAYED

a. Ground activities include actual and simulated frontline positions, obstacles, and rear area installations. Troops and supply movements may be actual or may be represented by the use of special equipment (ch. 4).

b. All logical military activities of the type Aggressor unit represented should be portrayed. These include foxholes, gun-emplacements, road blocks, bivouac areas, hospitals, supply dumps, convoys, and other activities. Each portrayal must be executed carefully and in detail to present a realistic appearance to visual or photographic reconnaissance. For example, prefabricated models of vehicles in an area devoid of tracks are unrealistic. Likewise, a bivouac area with no signs of human habitation is unrealistic when viewed by the eye or from a photograph. Foot paths, vehicle tracks and prepared fields of fire are a necessary part of all positions. Tactical installations should be camouflaged so that they are not obvious to a photo interpreter.

Section VII. PHOTO INTERPRETATION

33. GENERAL

Interpretation of aerial photographs is a valuable and accurate source of information for the United States force. Air photography should be used in both the planning phase (intelligence build-up) and in the tactical phase. Valuable training can be offered photo interpretation units that will participate in the tactical phase, if they are allowed to assist the G2 and engineer in producing the information pertaining to terrain, road trafficability and other reports required during the planning phase. In order to provide proper training for United States photo interpreters and intelligence agencies, Aggressor installations must be either actually represented on the ground (sec. VI), and the construction so scheduled that progress of Aggressor activity may be discovered through interpretation of repetitive photographic cover

flown by United States air reconnaissance, or simulated and marked with panels as outlined in chapter 4. All positions and installations are subject to discovery by aerial photography; therefore, in order to avoid confusing the United States intelligence agencies, military installations not part of the planned scheme of maneuver should be located outside the tactical area or distinctly marked by panels.

34. COORDINATION OF AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE AND AGGRESSOR PLANS

The Aggressor force commander should ascertain from the directing headquarters the extent and schedule of United States air reconnaissance. He should be advised of all changes in this schedule as well as any special request missions to be flown. During the hours that United States air reconnaissance may be expected, he should take every precaution to assure that every Aggressor activity, actual or simulated, conforms to the planned situations. The Aggressor force commander should be furnished prints of all photo sorties flown so that he can check on the success or weakness of the portrayals.

Section VIII. RADIO INTERCEPT

35. GENERAL

Aggressor radio traffic provides both a source of information and training for communications intelligence personnel in radio intercept, traffic analysis, and cryptography. Radio nets in operation should include those of the Aggressor force represented in the exercise and may include those of higher or adjacent Aggressor units, which are essential to the conduct of the exercise.

36. TRAFFIC

Radio traffic should include messages containing tactical and strategic information. Administrative messages having no intelligence value should be included to provide necessary volume of traffic.

Section IX. PREPARED PRISONERS OF WAR, CASUALTIES AND DESERTERS

37. GENERAL

All Aggressor personnel are subject to capture. However, to insure that planned information is made available to United States interrogation personnel, selected personnel from the Aggressor force are trained (chap. 8) to act as prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters. Other Aggressor personnel, if captured, should give only name, grade, and serial number.

38. TYPES

a. A variety of grades, ranks, and personality types should be portrayed. In order to obtain the maximum degree of realism, the Aggressor soldiers selected to become prisoners of war, casualties, or deserters, should portray the various types of personalities actually encountered in combat. These should include the security minded who refuse to divulge information, the talkative, the nervous and confused, and the arrogant types. In so far as possible the personality of the soldier selected should be suited to the type he is to portray. Personnel should represent the maximum number of Aggressor units in order to provide varied information.

b. Aggressor identities should be based upon the personal life histories and language qualifications of the individuals selected. Actual age, years of schooling, age of parents, size of family, etc., should be used. The Aggressor names employed may be a translation or adaptation of the actual name.

c. The selected individuals should be completely familiar with the organization and history of the Aggressor unit they are representing. This includes home station, strength, state of morale, and names of officers.

39. INJECTION

Prepared personnel briefed on the current tactical situation are injected into the exercise. The familiarity of the individual with the tactical situation should be appropriate to the role he is playing. The number of prepared prisoners, casualties, and deserters injected should approximate the number expected in a similar combat situation (app. IV).

CHAPTER 4
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND SIMULATION DEVICES

Section I. GENERAL

40. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to describe certain special equipment and simulation devices and their employment in field exercises to aid in the realistic representation of elements of the Aggressor Army.

41. GENERAL

a. The special equipment and simulation devices described herein are divided into four general categories. These are—

(1) Prefabricated and field expedient full scale models of military weapons and equipment (to be used to the greatest degree practicable) (app. VI).

(2) Air photo panel code (to be used for simulated installations and equipment when necessary).

(3) Flash, sound and smoke simulation devices.

(4) Sonic equipment for reproducing battlefield sounds.

b. The special equipment and simulation devices described in this chapter, with the exception of the items described in paragraphs 44, 51, and 53*b*, are maintained by the Aggressor Cadre at Fort Riley, Kansas, for the primary purpose of aiding the representation of the Aggressor Forces in tactical exercises designated by Army Field Forces, and are only available when elements of the Aggressor Cadre (ch. 8) are participating in such exercises. This does not prevent field commanders requisitioning materials for the construction of field expedient models (par. 44), explosives (par. 51), or standard blank firing adaptors (par. 53*b*).

Section II. PREFABRICATED AND FIELD EXPEDIENT MODELS

42. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

The types of special equipment described in this section are—

a. Pneumatic models.

b. Field expedients.

43. PNEUMATIC MODELS

Prefabricated pneumatic models closely resembling various items of standard military equipment are three dimensional, and are designed to represent the actual piece of equipment to the unaided eye at a distance of 1,500 feet from either ground or air observation. They are constructed of light-weight, airtight tubing, covered with cotton fabric, coated with neoprene, a rubber substitute. Inflation valves are conveniently located and may be found without difficulty. Inflation is accomplished by air blower, air compressor, or hand pump. When models are properly inflated, they will assume the forms of the items they are designed to represent, and when securely staked to the ground, can be maintained with little effort. As differences in temperature have a marked effect on pneumatic devices, it is necessary to check an inflated model at least three times each day. Generally, models will require additional air during cool hours of early morning and evening, and it may become necessary to release air during mid-day heat. Pressure variation is permissible, provided pressure of from one to three pounds per square inch is never exceeded.

Figure 1. Pneumatic tank M4A1 inflated.

44. FIELD EXPEDIENTS

Field expedient models of many standard items of military equipment may be constructed locally. The only limitations on the construction of field expedient models are the time and materials available, and the ingenuity and experience of the personnel concerned. Examples of materials used are; burlap, canvas, lumber, wire, logs, nails and paint. Careful attention should be given to scale, design, coloring,

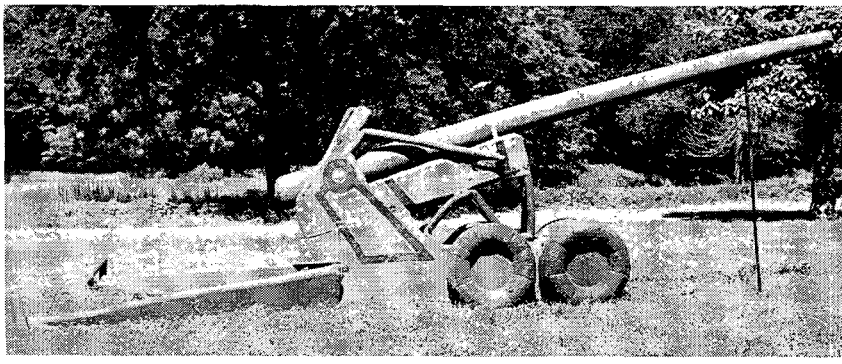


Figure 2. Pneumatic gun 155-mm, assault inflated.

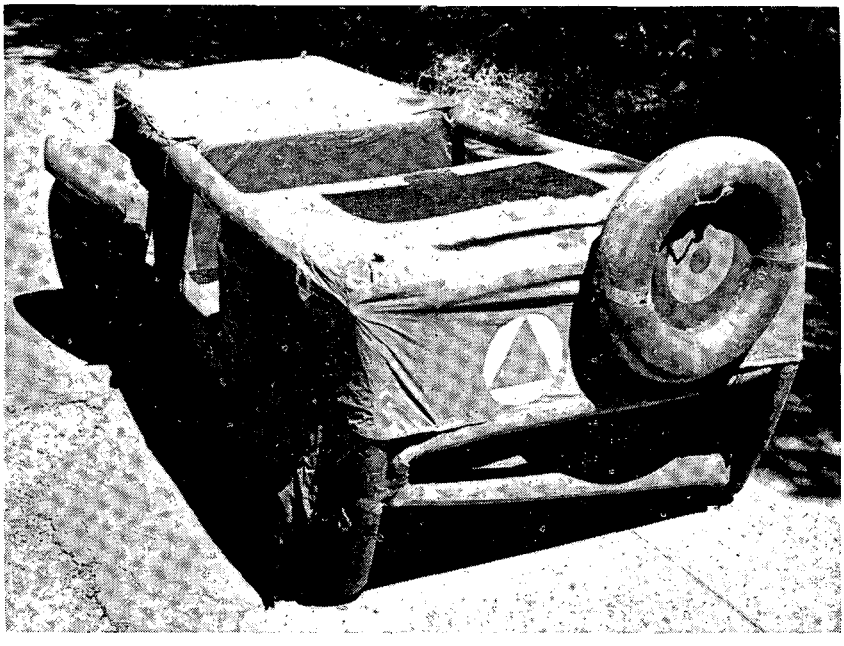


Figure 3. Pneumatic truck ¼ ton 4 x 4 inflated.

and emplacements of models if realism is to be attained. The details of construction of models of many items of military equipment are contained in the FM 5–20 series.

45. EMPLOYMENT

The full scale prefabricated models of most of the larger items of Aggressor equipment, to include artillery, tanks, and motor vehicles, may be utilized to represent similar items of actual equipment which are not, or cannot be made available to United States units designated to represent Aggressor. For example, if only one United States field

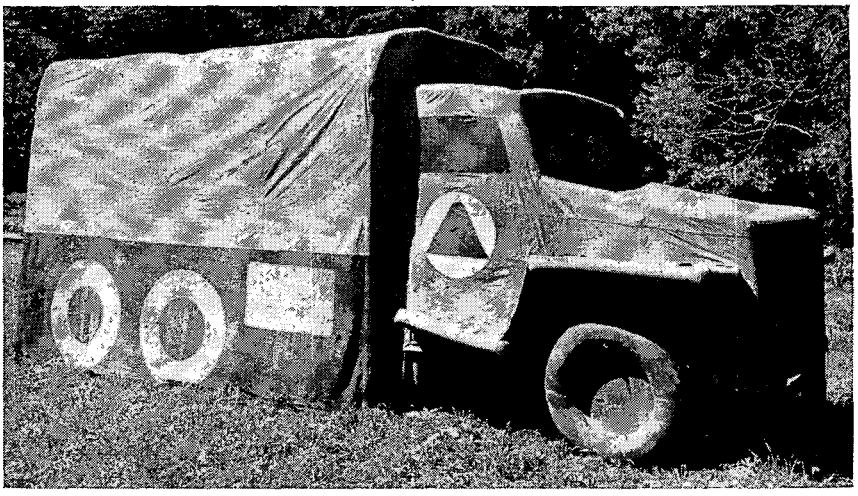


Figure 4. Pneumatic truck 2½ ton 6 x 6 LWB.

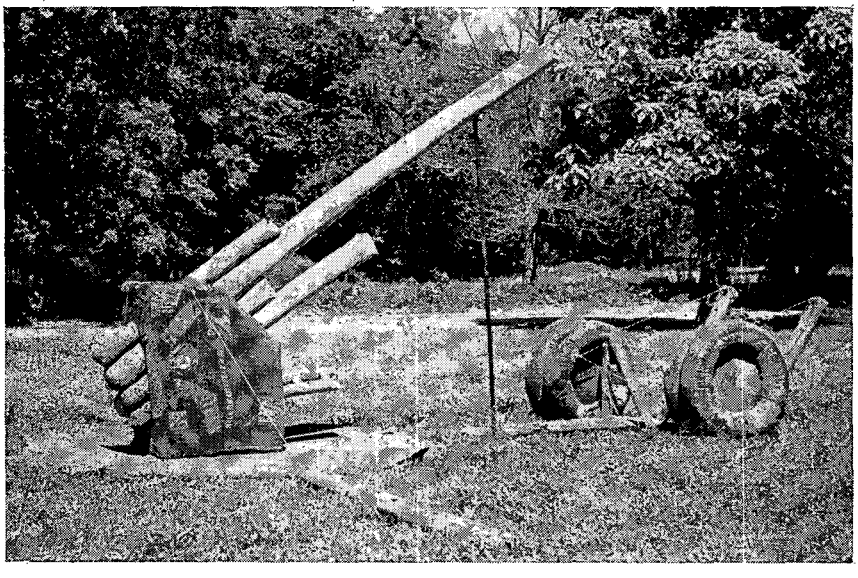


Figure 5. Pneumatic 90-mm AA Gun inflated.

artillery battalion of 18 guns is or can be made available to represent the 36 howitzers of the 120-mm howitzer regiment of an Aggressor Rifle Division (par. 59*e*, FM 30–102), prefabricated models of artillery pieces may be utilized to represent the 18 additional guns required to permit the realistic play of the Aggressor artillery regiment. Use of these models permits any Aggressor unit considered essential to the play of the exercise to be realistically portrayed even though actual equipment is not available.

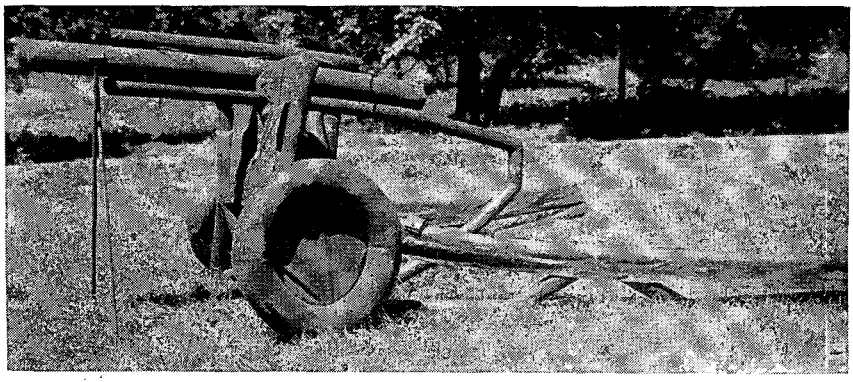


Figure 6. Pneumatic 105-mm Howitzer inflated.

46. SITE SELECTION

Realism is the most important consideration in selecting a location. The site or location should be logical for the type weapon or equipment being portrayed with respect to tactical employment. Care must be taken that normal signs of occupancy such as footpaths, vehicle tracks, ammunition containers, slit tranches, and other indications are present to lend additional realism.

Section III. FLASH, SOUND AND SMOKE SIMULATION DEVICES

47. GENERAL

The simulator gunflash M–110 or predetermined charges of military explosives may be used to represent the firing of artillery and mortars at the gun position.

48. SIMULATOR GUN FLASH M–110

a. The simulator, gunflash, M–110 produces the flash, the sound, and the smoke of weapons firing. The cylinder is constructed of plastic with an inner chamber filled with black powder and an outer chamber which may be filled with gasoline to provide additional sound, flash, and smoke (fig. 7). The M–110 is fired by an electric detonator. It may be fired in a single tube or in a multiple tube simulator bank (fig. 8).

b. The simulator gunflash M–110 is prepared for firing by inserting an electric detonator in the base of the round and securing the lead wire to the plastic case. The assembled round is then placed in the firing tube with the base down.

49. MULTIPLE TUBE SIMULATOR BANK

The multiple tube simulator bank consists of ten steel tubes mounted at a 60-degree angle in an aluminum frame. Each tube consists of a

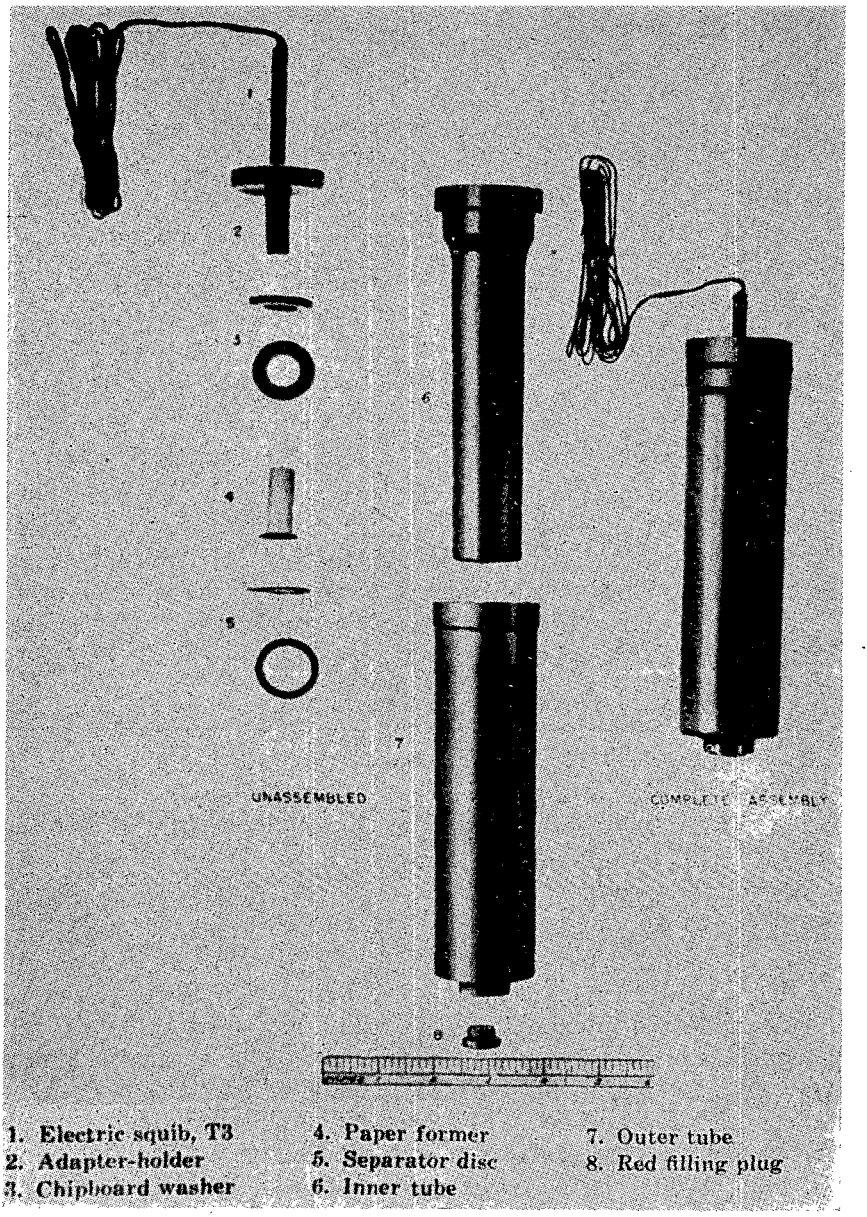


Figure 7. Simulator gunflash, M–110, assembled—dismounted.

10-inch piece of steel pipe, one-fourth inch thick, 2½-inch inside diameter bolted to the base plate. Electric posts, provided for each tube, are connected to a 50-yard electric cable leading to a control box. The wiring permits independent firing of each tube by completing the electric circuit at the control box which contains two 6-volt dry cell batteries (fig. 8). Sandbags are used to hold the bank in position during

firing. Detailed diagrams of the multiple tube simulator bank and the control box may be obtained from Aggressor Cadre Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kans. (see app. II).

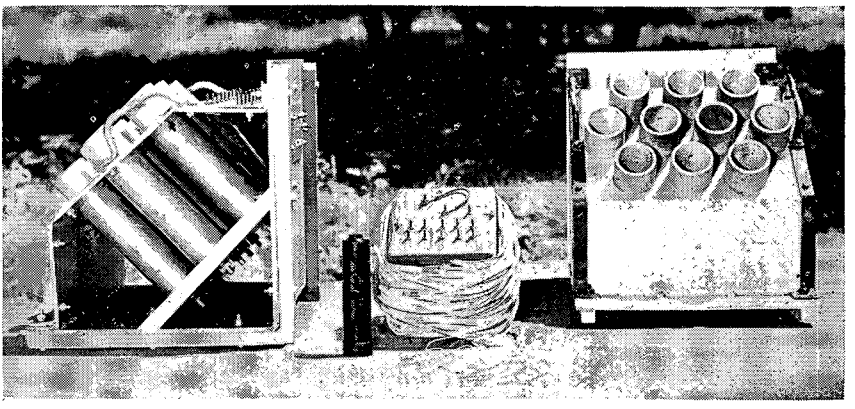


Figure 8. Multiple tube simulator bank.

50. SINGLE TUBE SIMULATOR

A single tube simulator may be used in place of the multiple tube simulator bank. It consists of a single steel tube similar to the tube described above with a steel base plate about 4 inches square and ¼ to ½ inches thick, welded to one end. The lead wires to the detonator are threaded through a ½-inch hole about one inch from the muzzle end of the tube. The tube is set in the ground at an angle of approximately 60° and held in place by tamping soil firmly around the tube and base plate. Ten to twenty single tube simulators may be placed at each battery position. Firing is controlled in the same manner as that of the multiple tube simulator bank (par. 49).

51. USE OF EXPLOSIVES

The firing of various caliber weapons may be represented by the use of standard military explosives. The best results are obtained by placing charges about four feet above the ground on vertical wooden stakes. Charges should be set at least six feet apart to avoid sympathetic detonation. Quantities required to represent weapons of the caliber indicated are as follows:

Weapons	*Charge*	*Explosives*
155-mm gun	Normal	8 lbs TNT—6 lbs C2
155-mm how	7	2 lbs TNT—1½ lbs C2
105-mm how	7	½ lbs TNT—
90-mm gun	Normal	2 lbs TNT—1½ lbs C2

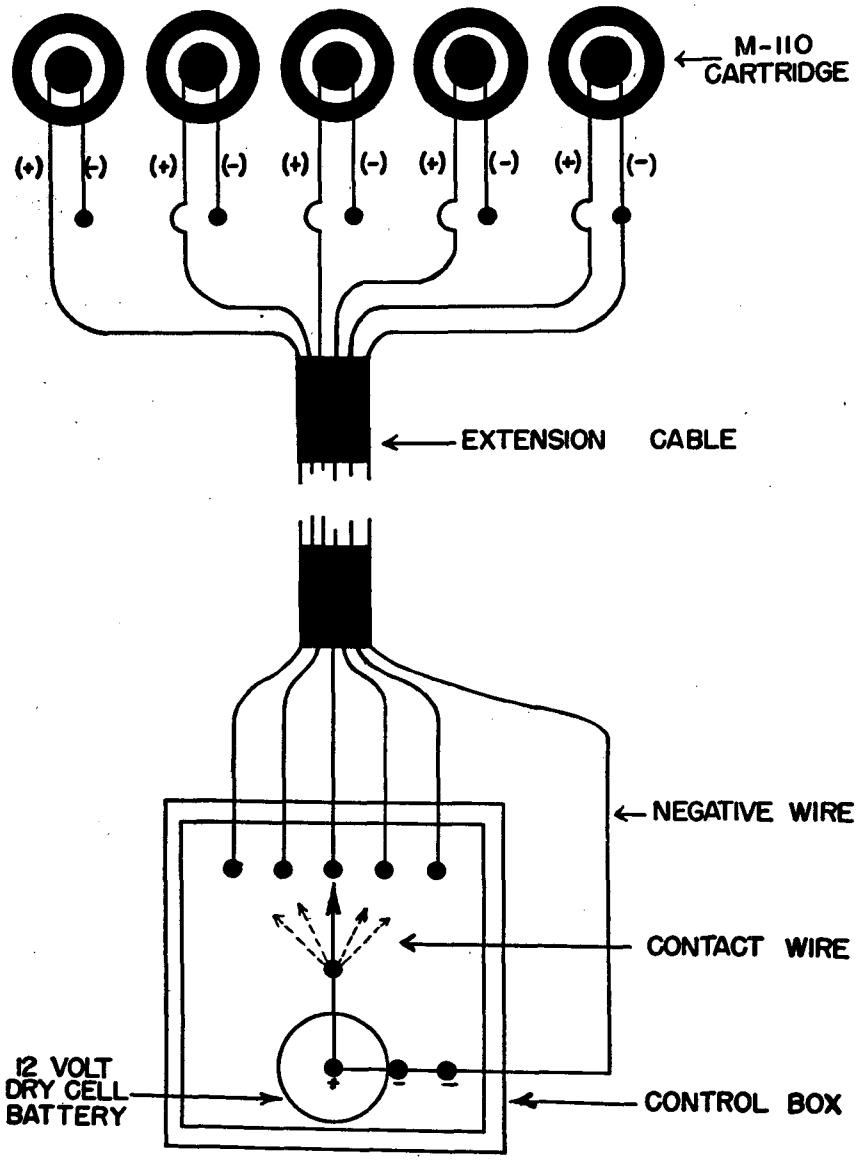


Figure 9. Wiring diagram, multiple tube bank.

52. CAUTION

THE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS PERTAINING TO THE FIRING OF THE SIMULATOR GUNFLASH M–110 AND THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES AS SET FORTH IN APPENDIX IX MUST BE UNDERSTOOD AND RIGIDLY ENFORCED.

53. ADAPTERS FOR FIRING BLANK AMMUNITION

a. Blank ammunition firing devices consist of standard and nonstandard attachments and adapters which permit the firing of blank ammunition automatically in automatic weapons and sub caliber blank ammunition in tank and antitank weapons.

b. Standard attachments for the gun, machine cal. .30 Browning M1917A1 and gun, machine cal. .30 Browning 1919A4 are available through Ordnance supply channels.

c. Nonstandard attachments and devices have been developed and may be manufactured by local ordnance personnel, these include—

(1) *Gun, submachine cal. .45 M3A1.* The adapter for this weapon consists of a salvaged barrel with a brass constrictor cap screwed on the end. The weapon is prepared for firing by removing the service barrel and replacing it with the adapter (fig. 10).

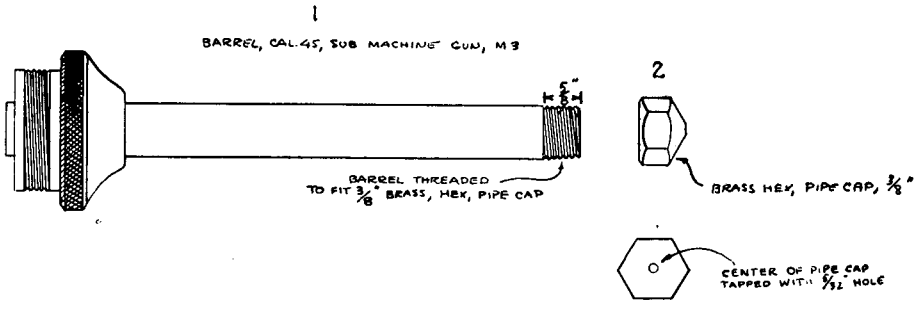
(2) *Gun, machine cal. .30 Browning M1919A6.* The adapter for this weapon consists of a cartridge stop which is inserted into the receiver group of the weapon and a perforated cap which fits over the barrel after the flash hider has been removed (figs. 11 and 12).

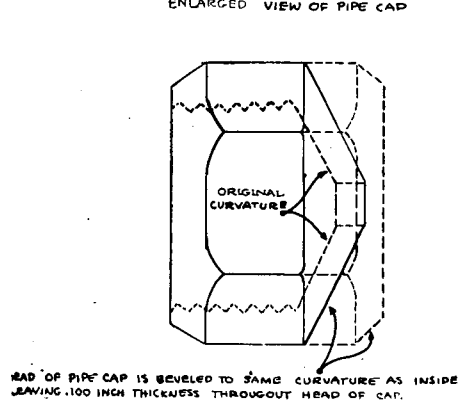
(3) *Recoilless rifle.* The recoilless rifle adapter is an inert round of ammunition with a tube chambered for a 10-gage shotgun shell inserted through the center. The tube has perforations near the base of the round to allow gases to escape through the gas escape ports of the weapons. The round is loaded into the weapon and a 10-gage blank cartridge is inserted into the chamber in the base of the round. The weapon is fired in the prescribed manner and the same safety precautions must be observed as if service ammunition were being fired (see figs. 13 and 14).

(4) *Tank and antitank guns.* Adapters for tank and antitank guns are constructed in a manner similar to that of the recoilless rifles, except that the tube in the center of the inert round does not have gas escape ports. This adapter also uses 10-gage blank ammunition (fig. 15).

d. Blank ammunition, practice mines, and booby traps, commonly used in Aggressor representation are listed in appendix VIII. Additional information on pyrotechnics and booby traps may be found in TM 9-1981. Liberal allowances of blank ammunition for actual weapons over and above that authorized the United States force should be provided for the Aggressor force.

e. Detailed plans of the nonstandard devices and adapters described in this chapter may be obtained upon request from Headquarters Aggressor Cadre, Fort Riley, Kans.


1
BARREL, CAL. 45, SUB MACHINE GUN, M3
BARREL THREADED TO FIT 3/8" BRASS, HEX, PIPE CAP
2
BRASS HEX, PIPE CAP, 3/8"
CENTER OF PIPE CAP TAPPED WITH 9/32" HOLE


ENLARGED VIEW OF PIPE CAP
ORIGINAL CURVATURE
HEAD OF PIPE CAP IS BEVELED TO SAME CURVATURE AS INSIDE DRAWING .100 INCH THICKNESS THROUGOUT HEAD OF CAP.

BILL OF MATERIAL			
1	1	BARREL, CAL 45 SUB MG, M-3	
2	1	CAP, PIPE, HEX BRASS	3/8"

NOTE:
1. BARREL THREAD TO FIT 3/8" PIPE CAP
2. PIPE CAP IS BEVELED TO WEAKEN HEAD SUFFICIENTLY, TO ALLOW A LIVE ROUND TO PENETRATE WITHOUT INJURY TO FIRER & WEAPON.
3. PIPE CAP IS TAPPED, TO ALLOW A PROPORTION OF GAS TO ESCAPE WHILE RETAINING SUFFICIENT GAS FOR EXTRACTION & RE-LOADING OF WEAPON.

AGGRESSOR CADRE HEADQUARTERS

ADAPTER, CAL.45, SUB. MG. M-3

Figure 10. Adapter for gun, submachine cal. .45 M3A1.

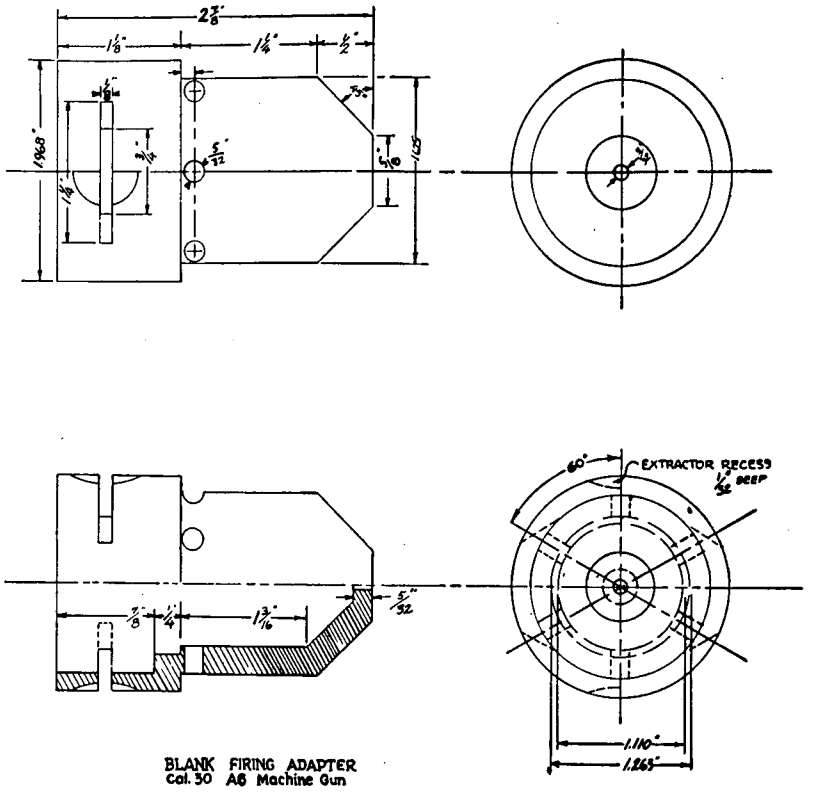

EXTRACTOR RECESS
DEEP
BLANK FIRING ADAPTER
Cal. 30 A6 Machine Gun
DISCARDED 50 CAL. MACHINE GUN BARRELS MAY BE USED OR ADAPTER CAN BE MACHINED FROM CHROME STEEL BLOCK.
RETAINING CLIP MAY BE TAKEN FROM FLASH HIDER OF A6 30 CAL. MACHINE GUN.
AGGRESSOR CADRE HEADQUARTERS

Figure 11. Adapter for gun, machine cal. .30 Browning M1919A6.

Section IV. SONIC EQUIPMENT

54. GENERAL

Sonic equipment, consisting of high powered vehicular mounted public address systems is used to reproduce sounds common to the battlefields. Those normally used are the sounds of incoming artillery firing, including the sound of the projectiles and their detonation in the impact area as well as the sound of small arms fire. Sonic units may also be used for voice or recorded broadcasts.

55. EQUIPMENT

a. The Aggressor Cadre is equipped with two types of sonic units. One type sonic unit contains a wide range base reflex speaker designed to reproduce the sound of incoming artillery and the burst in the target

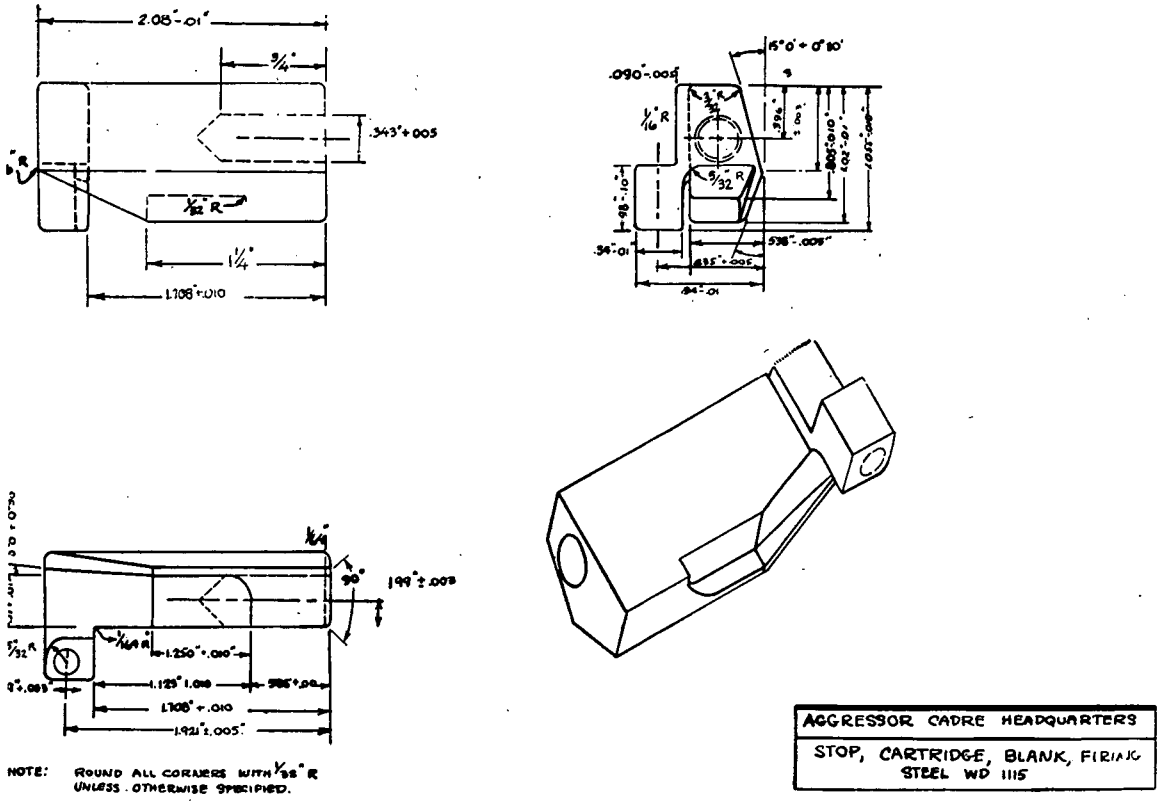


Figure 12. Stop, cartridge, blank firing, steel.

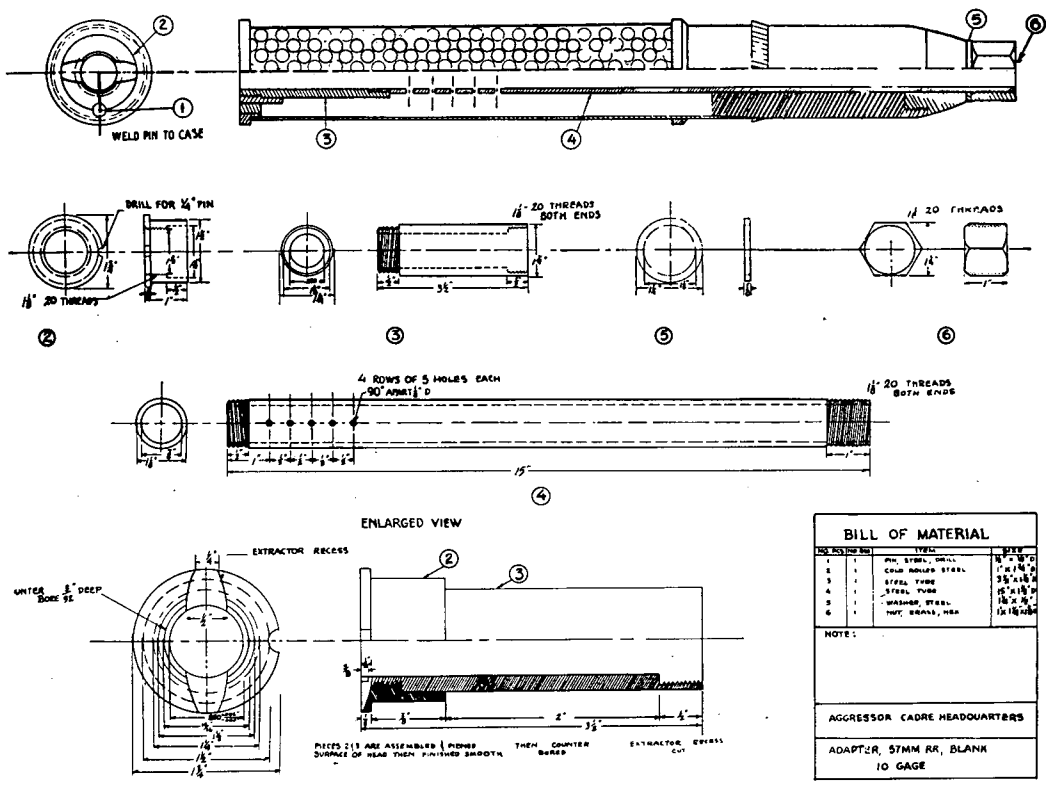


Figure 13. Adapter, 57-mm RR blank, 10-gage.

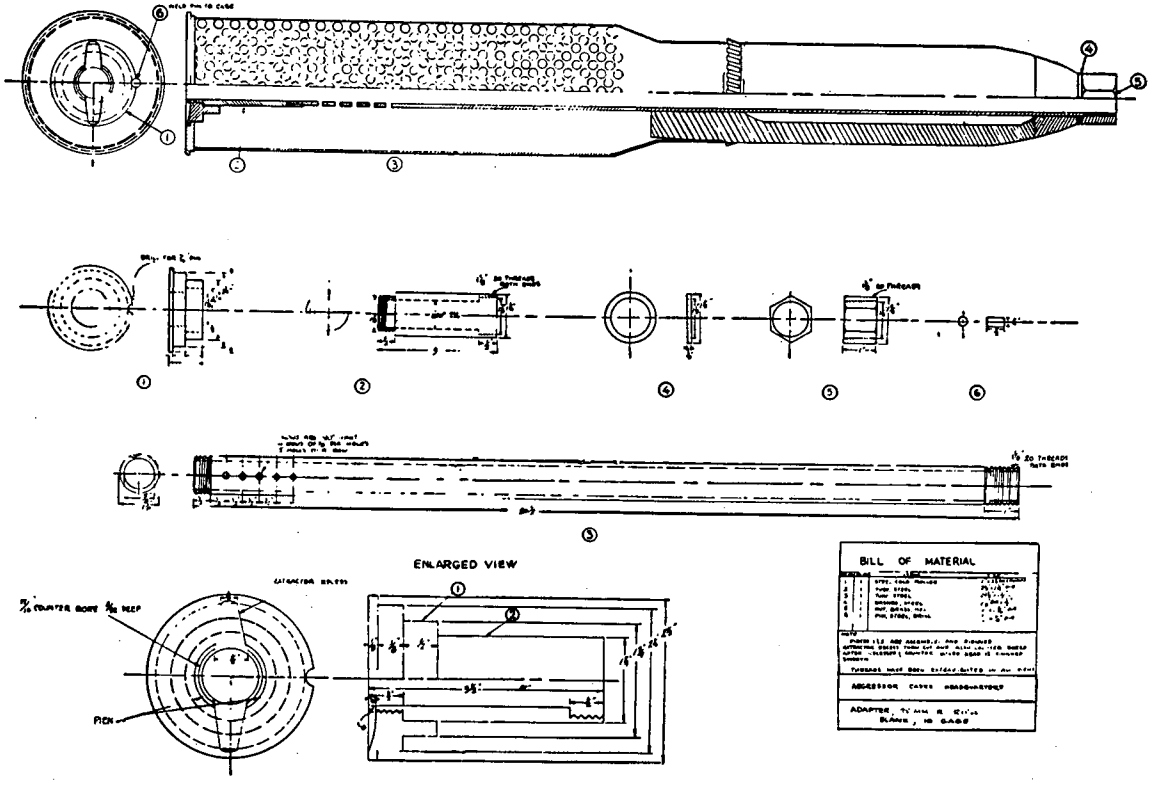


Figure 14. Adapter, 75-mm RR blank, 10-gage.

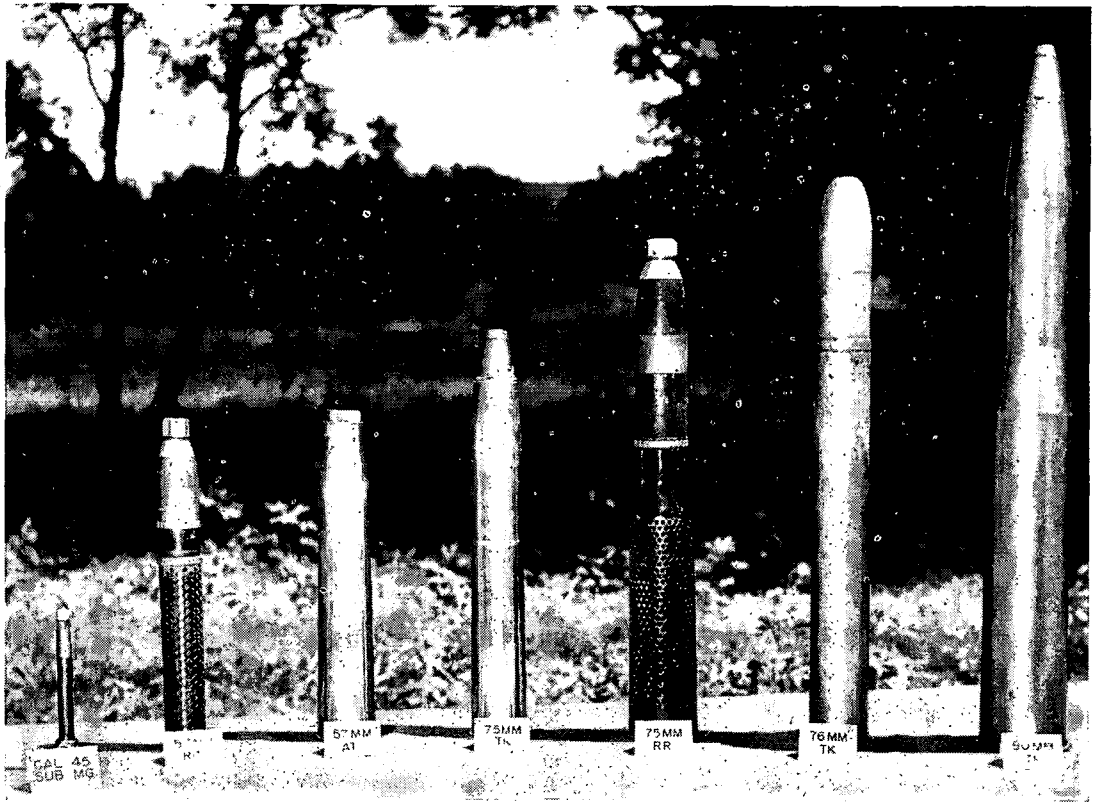


Figure 15. Adapters, blank, firing.

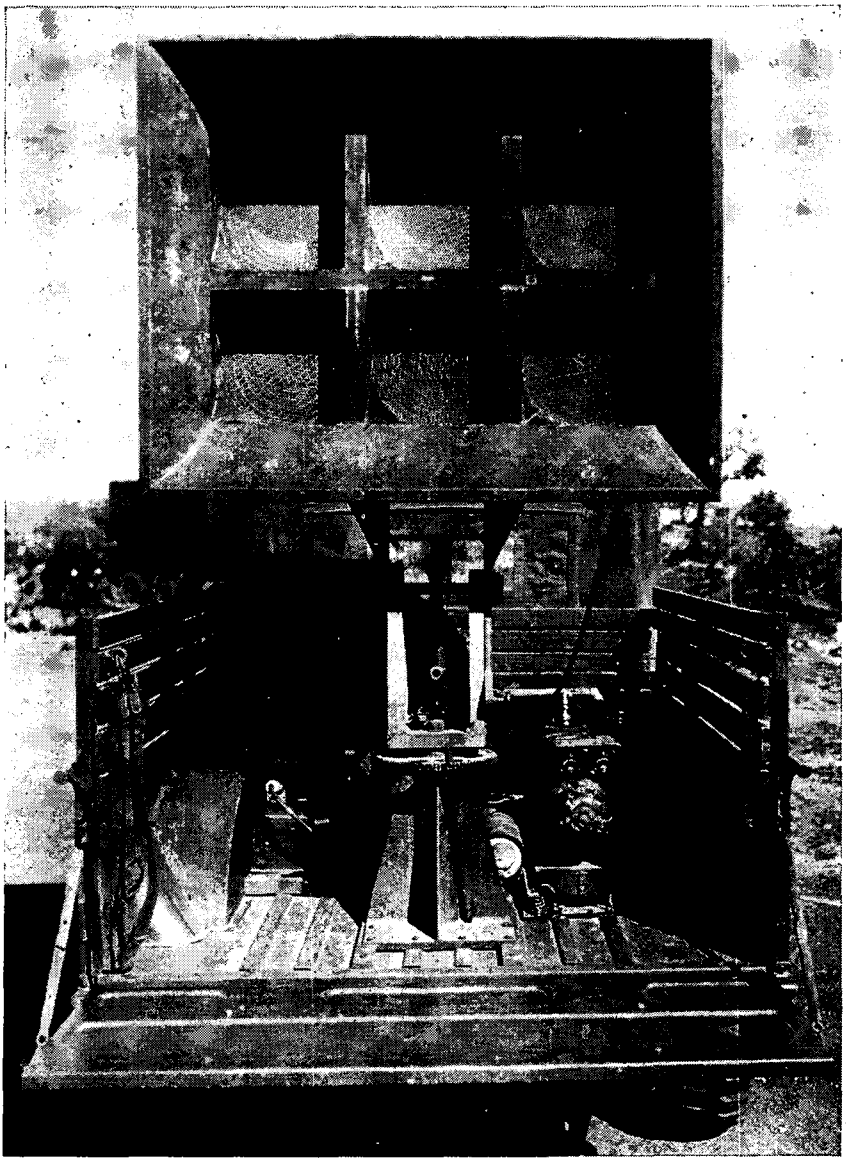


Figure 16. Large sonic unit.

area. Because of the size and weight of the speaker, it is mounted on a ¾-ton truck (see fig. 16).

The other type unit contains a small speaker capable of reproducing the high sounds of the audio range designed to reproduce the sound of small arms fire (see fig. 17).

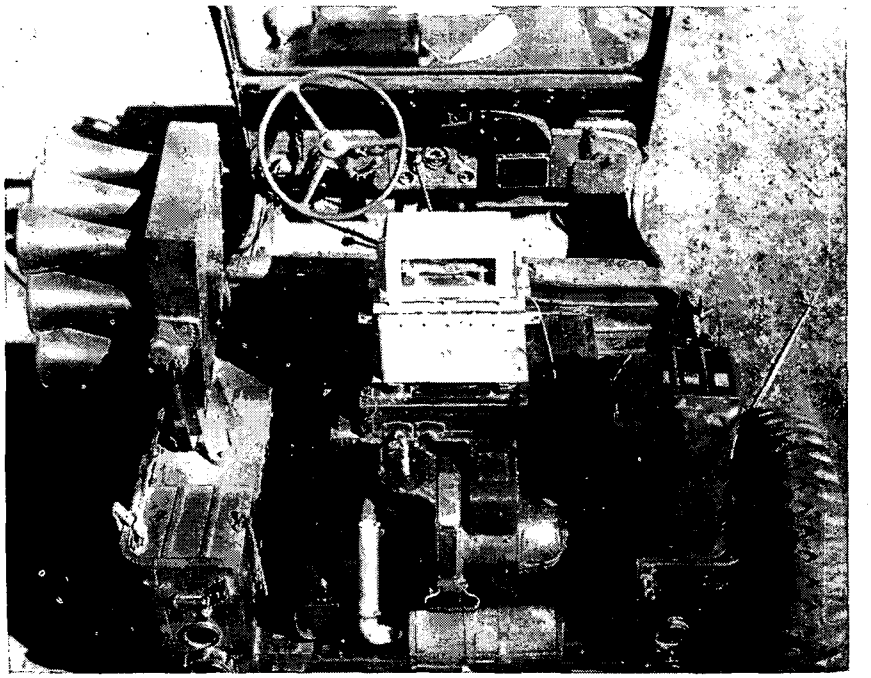


Figure 17. Small sonic unit.

b. Any portable public address system, with adequate power output, may be used in tactical exercises in which elements of the Aggressor Cadre are not included.

56. EMPLOYMENT

a. Sonic units used to reproduce the sound of incoming artillery fire are assigned to fire marker teams. These units accompany the fire marker teams (par. 64) and reproduce the sound of the incoming projectile and its burst in the target area in conjunction with the pyrotechnics used by the fire markers and the flash and sound simulation devices used at the gun position. Operating personnel for this type unit are neutral since they operate primarily in territory occupied by the opposing forces.

b. Sonic equipment used to reproduce the sound of small arms fire is assigned to Aggressor front line units. Aggressor personnel operate this unit and are subject to capture by the opposing forces.

57. CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Sonic equipment is designed to operate in all types of weather. However, adverse weather conditions, such as rain and high winds, may limit the distance and fidelity of the sound output.

Speakers should, if possible, be placed upwind from the target area. Line of sight operations should be utilized when possible since high terrain between the sonic unit and the target area causes lowered volume and fidelity. Normally one sonic unit of the large speaker type is capable of reproducing the sounds of incoming artillery fire on an enemy unit of battalion size.

Section V. AIR PHOTO PANEL CODE

58. GENERAL

In order to provide greater training for staffs and units in the value of the intelligence made available by photo interpretation units, panel markers will be used to indicate—

a. Simulated Aggressor armament, emplacements, and installations.

b. Military installations located within the exercise area which are not part of the planned scheme of maneuver.

59. USE OF PANELS

The panel code will be as prescribed by the Commandant, Army General School, Fort Riley, Kans. Appropriate panels or code systems wil be designed to indicate the type, composition, and command echelon supported in the case of an installation, or the type and numbers represented when simulating an emplacement. Panels will also be used to mark for the purpose of removing from the maneuver play items and installations not included in the scheme.

CHAPTER 5
ARTILLERY FIRE REPRESENTATION

Section I. GENERAL

60. PURPOSE

This chapter describes the procedures used to represent the firing of artillery and heavy mortars at the gun positions and the burst in target areas.

61. THE ARTILLERY THREAT

The threat of hostile artillery fire is an ever-present one which cannot be ignored. All personnel must be made conscious of the capabilities of the enemy artillery. Each United States soldier should be trained and made to realize that information of the enemy artillery provided by him is an important contribution to the location and consequent neutralization or destruction of the hostile artillery. For tactical employment of Aggressor artillery and information on artillery weapons see FM 30–102.

62. REPRESENTATION

a. Representation of Aggressor artillery fire at the gun position and in the target area demonstrates the flexibility, range, and potential destructive effect of artillery to United States force personnel. It further provides training for artillery observers and troops under simulated battle conditions, and emphasizes counterbattery and countermortar intelligence and techniques of fire.

b. The flash, sound, and smoke of Aggressor artillery pieces firing is represented by the simulator, gun Flash M–110 (par. 47). The sound of incoming artillery projectile and its burst in the target area is represented by fire marker teams.

Section II. FIELD ARTILLERY AND MORTARS

63. ARTILLERY AND MORTAR POSITIONS

The preparation and occupation of artillery and mortar positions by the Aggressor force is similar to that employed by United States force.

64. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF FIRE MARKER TEAMS

a. Ground or aerial fire marker teams are organized and equipped to mark simulated artillery and heavy mortar fire on United States and Aggressor positions during tactical exercises. Umpire personnel are normally used because these teams must be neutral. They mark fires of artillery and heavy mortar units on targets in the area of the opposing force.

b. A ground team normally consists of an artillery officer, a noncommissioned officer, and a radio operator-driver. Personnel to operate sonic units must be included if this equipment is available for assignment to the fire marker teams. (These units produce the sound of the incoming projectile and its detonation in the target area.) Two teams per artillery or heavy mortar battalion for marking fire and one team per division artillery or comparable headquarters for control are considered minimum under normal conditions. In severe climates or in rough terrain additional fire marker teams may be necessary.

c. Each team requires a vehicle suitable for cross country operations and a vehicular mounted radio. Sonic equipment normally requires an additional vehicle. Pyrotechnics and projectors used in marking fires are carried by the fire marker teams.

d. Pyrotechnics are used to mark artillery and mortar fire at the impact area. The signal, flash and sound, M–74 fired in the pistol M–8 or projector M–9 is used to simulate air bursts. The simulated hand grenade or the firecracker M–80 is used for ground bursts. Colored smoke grenades and other suitable pyrotechnics may also be used. The fire marker team gives shell report data to the personnel under fire.

e. The fire of one 105-mm battery is considered as effectively covering an area fifty (50) yards in radius. Two or more batteries are considered as effectively covering an area one hundred (100) yards in radius. The above radii are increased fifty percent (50%) for the fire of 155-mm batteries.

f. Aerial fire marker teams may be used to augment ground fire marker teams suitable aircraft should be made available for this purpose. Organization of aerial fire marker teams depends upon the type of aircraft to be used. Aerial fire marker teams have the advantage of mobility and are especially desirable for marking fires deep in enemy territory or in locations not accessible to ground teams. Smoke grenades or other suitable pyrotechnics are dropped in the target area from a radio equipped helicopter or liaison type aircraft. A card containing shell report data is attached by wire to the grenade.

g. Fires must be marked promptly and accurately to be effective. The artillery commanders must accomplish the constant coordination necessary to insure the effective marking of their fires.

65. FIRE MARKER CHANNELS AND COMMUNICATION AND CONTROL

a. A control team located at the fire direction center of one of the battalions controls all teams marking fire for the division artillery. Requests for marking targets may be transmitted to the control team from the fire direction centers over the artillery communications system, or a separate radio net may be established for this purpose if desired. Communication between the control team and heavy mortar units must be provided if mortar fires are to be marked. The control team should maintain a chart or map showing the location of all fire marker teams at all times.

b. A separate fire marker radio net including the control team and all division artillery fire marker teams is established. The AN/GRC 5 or similar type radio is recommended for this net. The control team should organize the fire marker net and function as net control. Upon receipt of fire missions from the fire direction centers, the control team directs the fire marker team nearest the target to mark the fire.

c. An example of channels and procedures employed in the conduct of a fire mission follows:

(1) A forward observer locates a target and reports its location to the battalion fire direction center.

(2) The fire direction center alerts the guns and the control team.

(3) The fire direction center sends the firing data to the guns.

(4) The control team contacts the fire marker team nearest the target and directs it to mark the fire. Information as follows is given the fire marker teams—

(*a*) Location and description of target.

(*b*) Caliber of weapons firing.

(*c*) Number of rounds.

(*d*) Azimuth from target to guns.

(*e*) Type of fuze or fuze setting.

(5) The fire marker team reports to the control team upon reaching the target.

(6) The control team reports "ready" to the fire direction center and the guns are fired.

(7) The control team reports "on the way" to the fire marker team when the guns have fired.

(8) The fire marker team marks the target, furnishes data for shell reports to the troops fired upon as indicated in *c*(4)(*b*) to (*e*) above, and reports "mission completed" to the control team. (The officer with a ground fire marker team may assess casualties and damages if a unit umpire is not present.)

Section III. ANTITANK AND ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY

66. GENERAL

The principles employed by Aggressor in emplacing antitank and antiaircraft guns are similar to those employed by United States forces. The tactical use of Aggressor antitank and antiaircraft artillery is discussed in FM 30–102.

67. REPRESENTATION

The firing of antitank and antiaircraft artillery is represented by the use of blank ammunition. Military explosives and blank ammunition in subcaliber adapters may also be used to represent the firing of antitank guns (pars. 51–53).

CHAPTER 6
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Section I. GENERAL

68. GENERAL USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Aggressor forces will employ psychological warfare operations against United States troops in every possible situation. All such activities should be part of a carefully prepared plan approved by the exercise director. Any means, other than inflicting physical injury, may be used by the Aggressor commander to lower the morale of the opposing United States troops. However, extreme care must be exercised to insure that any action designed to lower the morale or combat efficiency of United States troops will be in keeping with the tactical situation and not of such nature as to lower the soldiers' morale permanently, or to reflect discredit on the service. In addition, when extensive plans for psychological warfare are contemplated for a field exercise, state police and the local FBI representative should be notified of the play of the exercise.

69. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE IN PEACETIME TACTICAL EXERCISES

The use of psychological warfare in peacetime tactical exercises is designed to accomplish the following:

a. Indoctrinate United States troops in the techniques of enemy psychological warfare and thereby immunize them to a certain extent to enemy propaganda.

b. Provide training opportunities for psychological warfare units which may be attached to the Aggressor force for an exercise.

c. Provide opportunities for United States intelligence personnel to interpret and evaluate enemy propaganda and provide countermeasures.

70. PSYCHOLOGY MUST FIT THE SITUATION

It must be remembered that the basic motivating influences normally present in a soldier's mind during combat, namely, fear of death or permanent injury, are not present during peacetime maneuvers. Any appeal to soldiers to save their lives by surrendering would, therefore, be a waste of time and effort. Appeals must be based on local tactical conditions actually existing in the maneuver area.

71. PROVEN METHODS

Aggressor methods that have been used to combat the efficiency of United States troops are—

a. Pointing out local dangers from wild animals, reptiles, and insects which may be present in areas occupied by United States forces.

b. Pointing out acute discomforts suffered by individual soldiers due to weather, climate, and field rations and offering dry shelter and hot meals to United States soldiers who become Aggressor prisoners.

c. Providing inducements to United States troops to leave their bivouac areas.

d. Exploiting morale targets which may develop as the tactical situation unfolds.

e. Devising means of starting rumors among United States troops for the purpose of temporarily reducing their morale and exploiting results to the tactical advantage of Aggressor forces.

Section II. TECHNIQUES

72. GENERAL

Before psychological warfare activities are initiated, United States personnel must be familiarized with Aggressor and trained to realize that the maneuver enemy is alert, aggressive, and clever. Documents of the following types are suitable for release during this period of orientation:

a. "Know Your Aggressor Enemy" (D/A Graphic Training Aids, 30–7, (1) and (2) March 1949).

b. "Know Your Enemy" (posters showing Aggressor soldiers in varying situations appropriate to the maneuver).

73. USE OF DOCUMENTS

After United States personnel have become familiar with Aggressor, psychological material inspired by Aggressor is subversively released for the purpose of training U.S. personnel to resist propaganda and to develop security consciousness. Documents of the following types may be released in connection with the activities of Aggressor agents:

a. Party identification card.

b. Military identification card.

c. Personal identity booklets.

d. Leaflets: "Aggressor Was Here," "How's Your Security." (Leaflets left by an agent to show successful entry was made.)

e. Leaflets and posters depicting the Aggressor soldier as a strong, well trained, and worthy opponent.

f. Leaflets that may be left or dropped in assembly areas.

g. Subversive letters and material that may be mailed to various members of the United States forces.

74. TACTICAL PHASE

Psychological warfare activities conducted during the tactical phase of the exercise are pointed at the morale of the United States troops. Inducements to surrender and appeals to quit fighting are offered. This activity is designed to familiarize United States troops with this type of psychological warfare. The activity should be coordinated with the tactical situation. The following means of dissemination may be used:

a. Loudspeakers. Front-line voice appeals to the United States forces may be made over loudspeakers.

b. Leaflets. Leaflets which are left behind by Aggressor troops, by air, or distributed by means of booby trap devices.

c. Voice. Individual Aggressor soldiers may be trained to shout to each other or to the United States forces when in voice range of each other.

d. Radio Broadcast. Radio broadcasts from either mobile or fixed radio broadcasting stations.

CHAPTER 7
GUERILLA WARFARE

Section I. GENERAL

75. GENERAL USE OF GUERILLA WARFARE

When required, Aggressor forces will employ guerilla operations against opposing forces on a scale sufficient to the accomplishment of the objectives stated in paragraph 6*b*. However, guerilla operations must be carefully planned and controlled in order to prevent undue interference with the planned progress of the maneuver and the accomplishment of the other maneuver objectives.

76. MISSIONS FOR GUERILLA UNITS

Suitable missions for guerilla units are as follows:

a. Interdiction of LOC's by demolitions or road blocks.

b. Raids on CP's, bivouac areas, supply dumps, motor parks, radio stations, antiaircraft and field artillery gun emplacements and air installations.

c. Ambush of patrols, foot and motor movements.

d. Wire cutting and tapping.

e. Misdirection of traffic.

f. Behind-the-lines reconnaissance and collection of military information.

g. Behind-the-lines propaganda in the form of rumors and false orders and messages.

Section II. TECHNIQUES

77. DEPLOYMENT OF GUERILLA UNITS

Prior to the maneuver D-day, guerilla units can be placed in secluded hideouts (swamps, forests, mountains) in areas that will be overrun by opposing forces. If it is desired to deploy the gueri'la units after D-day, they can either be moved administratively into suitable areas or they can make a tactical movement into such areas by infiltration including air or amphibious means.

78. SUPPLY OF GUERILLA UNITS

Within the objective area guerilla units will establish a main base in which supplies will be cached and from which operations will be launched. One or more alternate bases will also be developed. Resupply can be accomplished either administratively or operationally. Under the latter method, supplies will normally be air-dropped or air-landed, supplemented, when authorized by the maneuver director, by the capture and use of enemy supplies.

79. UNIFORM

In general, guerilla personnel will be permitted to wear a nondescript uniform not distinctive of either force. The maneuver director can authorize the use of the uniform of the opposing forces by guerilla personnel for special situations designed to develop the alertness and security consciousness of opposing troops. The wearing of civilian clothing by guerilla personnel, however, is not authorized except as may be specifically approved by the Chief of Army Field Forces.

CHAPTER 8
ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING OF AN AGGRESSOR FORCE

Section I. GENERAL

80. PURPOSE

This chapter is designed as a guide in selecting United States troop units to represent Aggressor and in organizing, equipping, and training an Aggressor force for a tactical exercise.

81. APPLICATION

Local conditions, time available, and the size of the Aggressor force govern the application of procedures outlined in this chapter.

Section II. ORGANIZATION

82. GENERAL

Reorganization of the United States units designated to represent the Aggressor force should begin immediately after the Aggressor units have been selected by type (par. 8), and the Aggressor Order of Battle has been determined (par. 24).

83. REORGANIZATION TO AGGRESSOR ORDER OF BATTLE

a. In reorganizing as an Aggressor unit, each United States unit concerned must adopt the organization, history, numerical designation, and the personal identities of the Aggressor unit it is representing. For a sample conversion plan see appendix X.

b. Aggressor uniforms, headgear, and insignia are issued to all personnel. The numerical designations of Aggressor units being represented are stamped on sleeve patches and collar tabs (FM 30–101).

c. Additional weapons and equipment required to represent accurately the specific Aggressor organization, are procured and issued.

d. The names and ranks of commanders of all Aggressor units represented (FM 30–103) are assumed by the appropriate personnel. Aggressor names are arbitrarily assigned to all other Aggressor personnel.

e. Aggressor individual identity books are prepared and issued to all personnel of the Aggressor force. Circle Trigon Party membership

cards are issued to agents and other selected personnel. Permanent and temporary Aggressor passes and administrative forms may be prepared and issued to individuals as appropriate.

Section III. TRAINING

84. TIME REQUIRED

The time required to train United States troops for the role of Aggressor varies with the size, type, and duration of the exercise and with the Aggressor activities to be included. The training of a few Aggressor soldiers for a squad or platoon exercise without extensive intelligence activity requires little time. An Aggressor force can be organized, equipped, and trained for a large scale exercise in from four to six weeks (app. VII).

85. ORIENTATION

All Aggressor troops should be oriented on Aggressor, its purpose, history, uniforms and on the special equipment and procedures to be employed in the exercise. This orientation introduces the reorganization and training which follows.

86. AGGRESSOR TACTICS

All officers and noncommissioned officers of the Aggressor force should be trained in Aggressor tactics. Tactical doctrine, as contained in FM 30-102, may be modified to reflect current trends. These tactics, so far as practicable, should be used by the Aggressor force during the exercise to stress their difference from United States tactics, and to develop the realization that other armies employ different tactical doctrine.

87. TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS

a. Specialists for Operation. Specialists are required to operate and maintain sonic equipment, pneumatic equipment, and simulator banks, and to act as prepared prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters.

b. Sonic Equipment Operators. Two operators for each sonic unit are required. Personnel selected should be qualified as drivers and as radio operators or repairmen. Training may be accomplished in approximately forty (40) hours.

c. Prefabricated Pneumatic Equipment. Training in the operation and maintenance of prefabricated pneumatic equipment may be accomplished in approximately eight (8) hours.

d. Multiple Tube Simulator Banks. Two operators per bank are required. Personnel selected should be qualified in the use of explosives. Training in the operation and maintenance of this equipment can be accomplished in approximately eight (8) hours.

e. Prepared Prisoners of War, Casualties, and Deserters. Prepared prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters must be familiar with Aggressor, Aggressor documents, the current tactical situation, methods of interrogation, and their own personal background stories. Six prepared prisoners per day for each IPW detachment on the United States side is recommended. Training requires approximately 40 hours.

88. SMALL UNIT TACTICAL PROBLEMS

Small unit problems, emphasizing Aggressor organization and tactics, should be conducted by all units of the Aggressor force prior to the exercise. This training familiarizes all personnel with the Aggressor organization, names, uniforms, and tactics to be employed during the exercise. Normally, from 4 to 6 days are adequate.

89. REHEARSALS WITH UMPIRES

The Aggressor force should rehearse the planned tactical operations with the umpires. This enables both to become familiar with the terrain and the control measures to be employed. Aggressor commanders are also provided an opportunity to plan and prepare positions. Normally, one day of rehearsal should be allowed for each day of tactical play in the exercise.

CHAPTER 9
AGGRESSOR CADRE

90. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to set forth the organization, mission, and field employment of the Aggressor Cadre.

91. ORGANIZATION AND MISSIONS

a. The Commandant, Army General School is responsible to the Chief, Army Field Forces for the development of the maneuver enemy, Aggressor.

b. The Aggressor Cadre, organized, equipped, and trained in the development and representation of Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, has been established as a separate department of the Army General School as the agency designed to accomplish the assigned Aggressor missions.

c. The Aggressor Cadre consists of a headquarters and selected units, referred to as Aggressor Cadre units, which are assigned to the Aggressor Cadre to provide the nucleus of trained personnel required for the operation and maintenance of special Aggressor equipment and simulation devices, for orientations and demonstrations, and for maneuver participation.

d. The Headquarters Aggressor Cadre contains the usual staff sections, an Aggressor War Room (par. 93) and Aggressor supply (par. 94). It is organized to provide a headquarters group to function at the home station, and two field operating teams, referred to as Aggressor Cadre Field Teams, (par. 95), for the purpose of aiding Aggressor representation in tactical exercises and other training.

92. COMMANDING OFFICER, AGGRESSOR CADRE

a. Commands the Aggressor Cadre and assigned or attached units; directs and supervises the administration, training, operation, and supply of the Aggressor Cadre at Fort Riley, Kans. Under his direction and supervision, the Aggressor Cadre—

(1) Develops the doctrine of Aggressor as the maneuver enemy.

(2) Maintains and operates the Aggressor War Room (par. 93) and maintains the continuity of Aggressor Order of Battle.

(3) Develops and tests the techniques to be employed by Aggressor in tactical exercises.

(4) Procures, processes, stores, and issues Aggressor uniforms and equipment for use in tactical exercises (par. 94).

(5) Coordinates the testing and development of new or improved techniques, devices, and equipment pertaining to Aggressor.

(6) Assists and advises those responsible for the preparation and conduct of tactical exercises on the employment of Aggressor in such exercises.

b. As directed by appropriate authority:

(1) Provides Aggressor Cadre Field Teams to assist and advise the commander responsible for the preparation and conduct of designated tactical exercises, and the officer designated as the Aggressor force commander, on the employment of Aggressor during all phases of such exercises.

(2) Prepares plans for Aggressor participation in command post exercises, map exercises, and other exercises or training involving the use of Aggressor, and provides representatives to the using units as advisors.

(3) Prepares Aggressor scenarios, intelligence plans, and Aggressor Order of Battle for tactical exercises.

(4) Prepares and revises Department of the Army field manuals and other training literature on Aggressor.

(5) Prepares and conducts orientations and demonstrations on Aggressor.

93. AGGRESSOR WAR ROOM

An Aggressor War Room, maintained and operated by Headquarters Aggressor Cadre, has been established at the Army General School, Fort Riley, Kans., to insure that information on Aggressor history, doctrine, and order of battle is readily available to those commanders, charged by Army Field Forces, with the preparation and conduct of designated tactical exercises. The War Room maintains an accurate and up-to-date history of the Aggressor nation; complete order of battle of its armed forces; names of commanders and key personalities with personal data on each; record of past military operations and campaigns; record of Aggressor units that have been previously identified; and changes in Aggressor doctrine and equipment. From the information available in the War Room, a scenario for an imaginary Aggressor campaign can be prepared. The scenario contains the Aggressor order of battle and accounts for the presence of the Aggressor forces in the exercise area. The facilities of the Aggressor War Room are available, on request, to those responsible for the preparation and conduct of any tactical exercise.

Note. The fact that elements of the Aggressor Armed forces were employed in local tactical exercises or those conducted in accordance with paragraph 2, FM 30–102, is not recorded in the Aggressor history or in the Aggressor Order of Battle.

94. AGGRESSOR SUPPLY

The mission of the Aggressor supply is the procuring processing, storing, and issuing of Aggressor uniforms, insignia, and special items of equipment required for use in tactical exercises and other types of training. The issue and shipment of the Aggressor supplies and equipment enumerated above will be in accordance with current instructions issued by Office Chief, Army Field Forces.

95. AGGRESSOR CADRE FIELD TEAMS

a. When directed by appropriate authority elements of the Aggressor Cadre, referred to as an Aggressor Cadre Field Team (par. 96*a*) are made available to the commander responsible for the preparation and conduct of designated tactical exercises to assist in the representation of Aggressor.

b. An Aggressor Cadre Field Team is organized to provide an officer in charge, appropriate staff representatives qualified in Aggressor intelligence, operations, training, and supply, and an Aggressor Cadre Detachment composed of units or elements thereof, which are required to provide the nucleus of trained personnel to operate and maintain the special Aggressor equipment and simulation devices, described in chapter 4, for Aggressor orientations and demonstrations, and for other duties pertaining to Aggressor representation.

c. The officer in charge of the Aggressor Cadre Field Team, as the representative of the Aggressor Cadre commander, will—

(1) Supervise the training activities of the Aggressor Cadre detachment assigned or attached to the field team and plan and coordinate the movement from the home station to the exercise area.

(2) Attend, or be represented at, the initial planning conference of the commander responsible for the preparation and conduct of the specific exercise.

(3) Plan for Aggressor Cadre participation based on decisions resulting from the planning conference, and recommend the employment of the Aggressor Cadre Field Team.

(4) Assist and advise the commander responsible for the preparation and conduct of the exercise on matters pertaining to the employment of Aggressor.

(5) Advise and assist those responsible for the preparation and conduct of intelligence activities, to include documents, prepared prisoners of war, casualties, deserters and agents.

(6) Plan and conduct orientation demonstrations on Aggressor and Aggressor equipment in the maneuver area as directed.

(7) Assist and advise the Chief Umpire in the training of umpires when appropriate.

(8) Advise and assist the Aggressor force commander on the organization, training, and employment of the Aggressor forces.

(9) Provide instructors and conduct training in the use, operation, and maintenance of prefabricated equipment, sound and flash simulation devices, and sonic equipment as required.

(10) Determine the uniforms and special items of Aggressor equipment required for the specific exercise and arrange for shipment.

96. FIELD EMPLOYMENT

a. When directed by appropriate authority, elements of the Aggressor Cadre may be included in the troop basis for designated tactical exercises to aid in the representation of Aggressor in such exercises (par. 95*a*).

b. The employment of the field team begins with the planning phase and continues throughout all phases of the exercise.

c. Representatives of the Aggressor Cadre Headquarters will attend the initial planning conference on the employment of Aggressor, prepared to recommend an Aggressor scenario and order of battle. They will also be prepared to make recommendations concerning the preparations of plans and material for the intelligence activities; for the organization, training, and operations of the Aggressor force; for the use of special Aggressor equipment and simulation devices; and for psychological warfare and other Aggressor activities to be included in the exercise.

d. Immediately after the planning conference, the Aggressor Cadre representatives return to the home station. Based on decisions made at the planning conference, the designated field team, assisted by Aggressor Cadre Headquarters personnel, prepares the Aggressor scenario, order of battle, and other appropriate plans and material for submission to the exercise director for approval.

e. The Aggressor Cadre Field Team normally arrives in the exercise area at the same time as the United States troops which have been designated to represent Aggressor in the exercise.

f. During the planning phase, liaison between the Exercise Director Headquarters and Aggressor Cadre Headquarters is maintained by staff visits and correspondence.

APPENDIX I
REFERENCES

SR 110–1–1	Index of Army Motion Pictures, Kinescope Recordings and Film Strips.
SR 310–20–3	Index of Army Training Publications.
SR 310–20–4	Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Regulations, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, and Modification Work Orders.
SR 310–20–7	Tables of Organization and Equipment, Reduction Tables, Tables of Allowances, Tables of Organization, and Tables of Equipment.
SR 320–5–1	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
SR 320–50–1	Authorized Abbreviations.
FM 21–5	Military Training.
FM 21–8	Military Training Aids.
FM 21–25	Elementary Map and Aerial Photograph Reading.
FM 21–30/AFM 55–3	Military Symbols.
FM 30–5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30–15	Examination of Personnel and Documents.
FM 30–101	The Maneuver Enemy.
FM 30–102	Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces.
FM 30–103	Aggressor Order of Battle.
FM 31–20	Operations against Guerilla Forces.
FM 105–5	Maneuver Control.
TM 5–5096	Compressor, Air, Portable, Gasoline, Engine-driven, 16-CFM, Quincy, Model 216 with Kierkhaofer Engine, Model KB 6F.
TM 9–1981	Military Pyrotechnics.
Instruction Books 6 and 7	High Level Auditory Systems, Technical Instructions for pneumatic equipment, the Engineer School, 1 Sep 1946.

APPENDIX II
AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS AND SUPPLIES

1. UNIFORMS

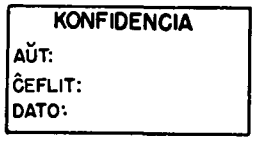
Aggressor Cadre Headquarters is the supply agency for Aggressor uniforms. Requisitions should be submitted in accordance with instructions published by Office, Chief of Army Field Forces. See FM 30–101 for information on Aggressor uniforms and insignia.

2. SUPPLIES

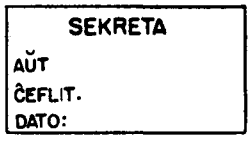
The following items of Aggressor supply are available at Aggressor Cadre Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kans. Requisitions should be submitted in accordance with instructions published by Office, Chief of Army Field Forces. (See FM 30–101 for vocabulary of Aggressor terms used on following stamps and forms.)

a. Stamp, SECRET FOR TRAINING (for documents that do not require official United States or Aggressor classification).

b. Official Aggressor CONFIDENTIAL



c. Official Aggressor SECRET



d. Official Aggressor TOP SECRET

PLEJ SEKRETA
AŬT.
ĈEFLIT.
DATO:

e. Official Aggressor

f. Stamp, numbering one-half inch (for collar tabs).
g. Stamp, numbering, 1 inch (for sleeve tabs).
h. Officer Identification Card.
i. Soldiers Identity Book.
j. Message Book.
k. Party Card.
l. Aggressor Flag.
m. Medical Casualty Tag.

3. DEPARTMENT OF ARMY GRAPHIC TRAINING AIDS

The following publications may be obtained by requisition through normal channels:

a. Chart "Know Your Aggressor Enemy" GTA 30–7 (1).
b. Chart "Know Your Aggressor Insignia" GTA 30–7 (2).

APPENDIX III
AGGRESSOR DOCUMENTS

1. PREPARATION OF AGGRESSOR DOCUMENTS

In the preparation of Aggressor documents, English may be used by the Aggressor Force Commander in field orders, administrative instructions, conversion plan, messages, and intelligence reports to units assigned to his command. Personal documents and other prepared documents injected in any exercise for intelligence training may appear in the appropriate Aggressor language as prescribed in FM 30–101.

a. An Aggressor military vocabulary, English-Aggressor (Esperanto) and Aggressor (Esperanto)-English, is included in FM 30–101.

b. In using languages other than Esperanto, the proper language to be used will be determined by the language of the country in which the home station of the Aggressor unit is located.

c. Only one language should be employed in a single document.

d. Numerical designation should be used in accordance with FM 30–101.

e. In writing dates, the day of the month is given first, followed by the month, and then the year. The name of the month is usually abbreviated, and often represented by the number of the month in the year rather than by its name. The century number frequently is omitted; this always is true when the date is given in abbreviated form.

Examples:

4 September 1946
4 September 46
4 Sep 46
4–9–46
4/9/46

f. The normal form for military procedure in giving dates is the last example given above. Thus, the 9th of December 1946 would appear as: 9/12/46. Very often, however, the year will be omitted on maps, overlays, orders, etc., and the hour substituted therefor, 9/12/0900, indicating nine o'clock on the morning of 9 December.

2. FORMS

a. Blank Forms. The forms appearing in this appendix are outlined in English and Esperanto for the purpose of guiding individuals respon-

sible for the preparation of Aggressor documents. The forms do not cover all situations or units, nor can every item shown be applied to every situation or unit. In making use of the forms, the responsible individuals must keep in mind the units involved, time available, and the particular situation; and the details should be selected, incorporated, and modified accordingly. When documents not covered by the forms are desired, the form of the most closely related document will be followed, as company roster form and platoon roster form.

b. Overlays. Aggressor overlays are made and employed in the same manner as US overlays, with the exception of conventional signs, symbols and terminology. Conventional signs, symbols, and terminology appearing in FM 30–101 will be used to the fullest extent. When no appropriate sign, symbol, or term is available, those of the US Forces will be used. The foregoing rules apply also to the maintaining of situation maps.

c. Miscellaneous. Like any modern army, Aggressor makes use of official and personal letters, notebooks, diaries, photographs, post cards, and other miscellaneous documents for which there is no prescribed form. These documents may appear in any logical form with the full use of Aggressor terminology.

3. LIST OF FORMS

	Form No
a. Personnel.	
Officer's identification card	1
Soldier's identity book	2
Circle Trigon membership card	3
Soldier's permanent pass	4
Soldier's temporary pass	5
Aggressor War room pass	6
Unit roster	7
Unit strength report	8
b. Orders and Intelligence Reports.	
Field operations order	9
Administrative order	10
Intelligence annex	11
Intelligence estimate	12
Periodic intelligence report	13
Intelligence summary	14
Message book	15
c. Medical.	
Medical collecting point log	16
Field hospital weekly report	17
Medical casualty tag	18

IDENTIĜO
POR
OFICIROS

Numero _____

AGRESOJ TERFORTOJ
Oficejo dela Terarmea Adjutanta Generalo
IDENTIĜO POR OFICIROJ

Nomo _____

Rango _____

Subskribo _____

Kontrol-
Subskribo _____

(Dato)

Front

Alteco _____ Koloro de Okuloj _____

Peza (funtej)_____ Koloro de Korpo _____

Koloro de Haro _____ Naskita (dato) _____

INSTRUKCIOJ

Tiu ĉi dokumonti devas esti uzita NUR por oficialaj celoj kaj ĝia perdo devas esti raportita tuj. Trovanto, redonu tiun ĉi dokumenti al la plejproksima agreso stabejo aŭ resendu ĝin poste al la Oficejo de la Terarmea Adjutanta Generalo.

Reverse Side

Form 1. Officer's identification card, Esperanto.

IDENTIFICATION
FOR
OFFICERS

AGGRESSOR GROUND FORCES

Office of the Ground Army Adjutant General

IDENTIFICATION FOR OFFICERS

Name _____

Rank _____

Signature _____

Countersigned _____

(Date)

Number

Front

Height _____ Color of Eyes _____

Weight (Pounds) _____ Complexion _____

Color of Hair _____ Date of Birth _____

INSTRUCTIONS

This document may be used only for official purposes and if lost must be reported immediately. Finder, return this document to the nearest Aggressor Headquarters or return by mail to the Office of the Ground Forces Adjutant General.

Reverse Side

Form 1. Officer's identification card, English.

IDENTIĜO
POR
MILITA PERSONARO

NOMO _____

TERARMEA
AVIADA } NUMERO _____
MARA

HEJMA CENTRO _____

KRONIKO de DEJORADO

(UNITO DONIAS BAZA EKZERCIĜADO)

KAMPUNITO, REGIMENTO AU BATALIONO — ROTO NUMERO

KAMPUNITO, REGIMENTO AU BATALIONO — ROTO NUMERO

PROMOCII

RANGO AL RANGO	STABEJO	DATO	KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

Page 1

Form 2. Soldier's Identity Book, Esperanto.

NASKITA (DATO)_____ LOKO _____

RELIGIO_____ OKUPO _____

ALTECO _____ PEZA (FUNTEJ)_____

PATRO_____

PATRINO _____

URBO _____

ADRESO _____

EDZINO _____

URBO _____

ADRESO _____

JARO DE LERNEJO _____

_____

SUBSKRIBO DE SOLDATO

_____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

Form 2.—Continued.

REGISTRO DE PAGON

MEZURPAGO _____

DATO _____

_____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

MEZURPAGO _____

DATO _____

_____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

MEZURPAGO _____

DATO _____

_____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

MILITA LERNEJO

_____

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

_____

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

_____

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

Form 2.—Continued.

ORDENOJ

TIPO _____

DATA _____
Tago Monata Jaro

KLARIGO _____

_____

_____

_____
SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

TIPO _____

DATA _____
Tago Monata Jaro

KLARIGO _____

_____

_____

_____
SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

KAMPANJOJ

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Form 2.—Continued.

REGULO

1. ĈI TIU LIBRO SERVIJ LA SOLDATO KIEL REGISTRI DE SERVADO KAJ ESTAS ANKAŬ PER KREDENZIALO.
2. LA SOLDATO ESTAS POSTULI ĜIS PORTI ĈI TIU SUR LIA PERSONO EN ĈIO TEMPOJ.
3. ĜI ESTAS LA SOLDATO RESPONDA KE LA DOTA ESTI SUPRE ĜIS DATO, TRA LIA UNITO.
4. ĈI TIU ESTAS OFICIALA DOKUMENTO. DOTA ESTAS ĜIS EST ENIRIOS NUR DE AGRESO MILITISTA UNITOJ.
5. SE LA SOLDATO MALSTRECÂJ ĈITRO LIBRO LI TESTAMENT REPORTI LA FAKTOJ GIS LIA UNITO TUJ.

Form 2.—Continued.

IDENTIFICATION
FOR
SOLDIERS

NAME _____

GROUND FORCE
AIR FORCE
NAVY } NUMBER _____

HOME STATION _____

SERVICE RECORD

_____

(BASIC TRAINING UNIT)

_____

COMPANY, REGIMENT, OR BATTALION — UNIT NUMBER

_____

COMPANY, REGIMENT, OR BATTALION — UNIT NUMBER

PROMOTIONS

RANK TO RANK	HEAD-QUARTERS	DATE	COMMANDER OF UNIT

Form 2. Soldier's identity book, English.

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH_____

RELIGION _____ OCCUPATION _____

HEIGHT _____ WEIGHT (POUNDS) _____

FATHER _____

MOTHER _____

CITY _____

ADDRESS _____

WIFE _____

CITY _____

ADDRESS _____

YEARS OF EDUCATION _____

_____

SOLDIERS SIGNATURE

_____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF
UNIT COMMANDER

Page 2

Form 2.—Continued.

PAY REGISTER

PAY SCALE _____

DATE _____

_____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

PAY SCALE _____

DATE _____

_____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

PAY SCALE _____

DATE _____

_____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

MILITARY SCHOOLS

NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE
NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE
NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE

Form 2.—Continued.

DECORATIONS

TYPE _____

DATE _____
Day Month Year

SYNOPSIS _____

_____

_____

_____
SIGNATURE AND RANK OF UNIT COMMANDER

TYPE _____

DATE _____
Day Month Year

SYNOPSIS _____

_____

_____

_____
SIGNATURE AND RANK OF UNIT COMMANDER

CAMPAIGNS

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

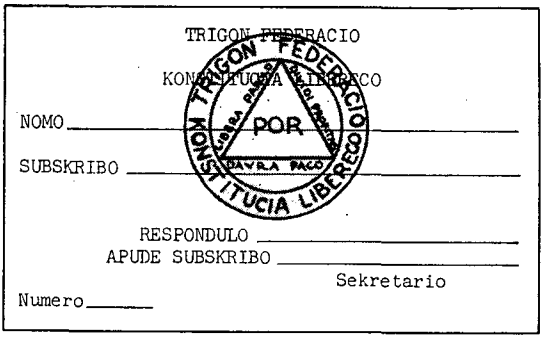
Form 2.—Continued.

REGULATIONS

1. THIS BOOK SERVES THE SOLDIER AS A RECORD OF SERVICE AND IS ALSO A MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION.
2. THE SOLDIER IS REQUIRED TO CARRY THIS BOOK ON HIS PERSON AT ALL TIMES.
3. IT IS THE SOLDIER'S RESPONSIBILITY THAT THE ENTRIES BE KEPT UP TO DATE THROUGH HIS UNIT.
4. THIS IS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT, ENTRIES ARE TO BE MADE ONLY BY AGGRESSOR MILITARY UNITS. ENTRIES BY THE SOLDIER ARE PROHIBITED.
5. IF THE SOLDIER LOSES THIS BOOK, HE WILL REPORT THE FACTS TO HIS UNIT IMMEDIATELY.

Form 2.—Continued.

RONDO TRIGON ALIĜILO



Front

PARTIO LEGOJ POR ALIĜILO POSEDOJ

Nur Membroj juranta lojaleco al Partio principoj povas parti ĉi tio karto.

La karto devas esti subskribi de respondulo kaj apude subksribi de Partio sekretario.

Nur hembroj en bene financa reputo rajtigos al karto.

Ci tio karto valor por unu jaro ekirigi: _____

Partio povas nuligi karto kaj membreco je iam so ĝi sekreti de alto kaukuso.

Perdo karto devas esti raporti tuj al via Grupo Ĉefo.

CI TIU KARTO NE ESTI TRANSIGI

Reverse Side

Form 3. Circle Trigon membership card, Esperanto.

CIRCLE TRIGON MEMBERSHIP CARD

TRIGON FEDERATION
FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

NAME _____

SIGNATURE _____

SPONSOR _____

COUNTERSIGNED _____
Secretary

Number _____

Front

PARTY LAWS FOR CARD HOLDERS

Only members swearing allegiance to the Party's principles may carry this card.

The card must be signed by the inductor and countersigned by the Party secretary.

Only members in good financial standing are entitled to the card.

This card is valid for one year starting _____

The Party may revoke the card and the membership at any time if it is decreed by the High Caucus.

The loss of the card must be reported immediately to your cell chief.

THIS CARD IS NON-TRANSFERABLE

Reverse Side

Form 3. Circle Trigon membership card, English.

ĈIAMA PERMESILO

Nro. _____ DATO _____

La portanto de tiu ĉi permesilo,

_____ _____

(NOMO) (RANGO)

_____

Estas rajtigita _____

_____

..... _____

: :

: SIGELO :

: : _____

..... (SUBSKRIBO, RANGO DE DISDONANTA OFICIRO)

Noto. Ĉi tio formi povas esti uzios por ciŏ keston kie nur certa popolo havi rajtigo ĝis certa oficiala lokiu, por ekzemplo, posto komizo por elekti supre posto en Kampo Postoficejo.

Disdonanta oficiro testament esti la unito komandanto aŭ asignia stabo oficiro de la Agreso unito. La unito konservij fajili de ciama permesoj elfuiais de:

Nro de permeso _____ Persono ĝis kiu elfuiais _____

Celi _____.

Form 4. Soldier's permanent pass, Esperanto.

PERMANENT PASS

Number _____ DATE _____

The bearer of this pass,

_____ _____

(NAME) (RANK)

_____

(Unit)

Is authorized _____

_____

..... _____

: : _____

: SEAL : SIGNATURE, RANK OF

: : ISSUING OFFICER

.....

Note. This form can be used for all cases where designated people only have access to certain installations, for example, mail clerk to pick up mail at Field Post Office.

Issuing officer will be the unit commander or designated staff officer of the Aggressor unit. The unit maintains a record of permanent passes issued by:

No. of Pass _____. Person to whom issued _____

Purpose _____.

Form 4. Soldier's permanent pass, English.

PROVISORA PERMESILO

PROVISORA PERMESILO

_____
(DATO)

_____
(NOMO KAJ RANGO)

Estas rajtigita _____

Por _____

De _____ Ĝis _____

: SIGELO :	_____ (SUBSKRIBO DE DISDONANTA OFICIER)
	_____ (UNITO)

Noto. Ci tiu Formi Povas Esti Uzios De Cio Unito Kiel Provisora Permeso. Gi Bezoni Ne Esti Uzios Kiel Forpermeso Kaj Generale Ne Bona Por Periodoj De Pli Ol Tri Tago.

Form 5. Soldier's temporary pass, Esperanto.

TEMPORARY PASS

TEMPORARY PASS

_____
DATE

_____
(NAME AND RANK)

Is Authorized _____

For _____

From _____

: SEAL :	_____ (SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER)
	_____ (UNIT)

Note. This form may be used by all units as a temporary pass. It need not be numbered and no record of passes issued is required. Not to be used as a furlough and normally not valid for periods of more than three days.

Form 5. Soldier's temporary pass, Enalish.

AGRESO MILITO SPACO PERMESILO

AGRESO MILITO SPACO PERMESILO

IDENTIĜO KARTO NUMERO _____ MILITA NUMERO _____

NOMO _____ PERMESILO NUMERO _____

RANGO _____

UNUO _____

.....

: : /s/ _____

: SIGELO : Inteligenteco

: : Oficiro

.....

Dato _____

Noto. Milito Spaco Permesilo estas elfuiais kiel direktie de la Agreso Forto Komandanto.

Form 6. War Room pass, Esperanto.

AGGRESSOR WAR ROOM PASS

AGGRESSOR WAR ROOM PASS

ID CARD NO. _____ ASN AA _____

NAME _____ PASS NO. _____

RANK _____

UNIT _____

.....

: : /s/ _____

: SEAL : Intelligence

: : Officer

.....

Date _____

Note. War Room passes are issued as directed by the Aggressor force commander.

Form 6. War Room pass, English.

ROTO NOMARO

ROTO NOMARO

DATO _____

UNITO _____

LOKO _____

OFICIRO	RANGO	DEVO
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

SOLDATO	RANGO	DEVO
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Form 7. Unit roster, Esperanto.

UNIT ROSTER

UNIT ROSTER

DATE _____

UNIT _____

PLACE _____

	OFFICER	RANK	DUTY
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			

	SOLDIER	RANK	DUTY
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			

Note. Aggressor units may vary from this form in making rosters for company purposes, but this form is followed when the roster is to be submitted to higher headquarters. Additional pages are added as needed. Names are listed in order of rank.

Form 7. Unit roster, English.

RAPORTO PRI FORTIKECO

Periodo de semajno. Horoj de 1200 _____

gis 1200 _____ _____

(Unito)

	SOLDATOJ			SUBOFICIROJ					ROJ	OFICIROJ					
	Sdtj	Srj Sdtj	Kpli	Sgti de Sk	Sgti de Pl	Srj Sgti	Sbj Sgti	CSgi	Roj	SLtj	Ltj	Knj	Mrj	Ktj	Klj
Rajtigita Fortikeco															
Antaua Periodo															
Huna Periodo															
Helptrupoj															
Alligitoj															
Postiĝintoj															

(Minus) Mortintoj															
Mankantoj															
Enhospitaligitoj															
Transigitoj															
Forpermesuloj															
Tuta Fortikeco															

(ADJUTANTO AU KOMANDANTO)

Form 8. Unit strength report, Esperanto.

REPORT OF STRENGTH

Period of Week. Hour 1200 _____

to 1200 _____

_____
(Unit)

	SOLDIERS			NCO's					WO's	OFFICERS					
	Privates	Senior Privates	Corporal	Section Sergeant	Platoon Sergeant	Senior Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Sergeant Major	Warrant Officer	Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Captain	Major	Commandant	Colonel
Authorized Strength															
Previous Period															
Current Period Reinforcements															
Attached															
Casuals															

(Losses)															
Dead															
Stragglers															
Hospitalized															
In Transit															
Furlough															
Total Strength															

(ADJUTANT OR COMMANDER)

Form 8. Unit strength report, English.

KAMPOPERACIO ORDONO FORMO

.....
.....
: Klasifiko: :
: :
: Rajtigo: :
: :
: Ĉeflitero: :
: :
: Dato: :
.....
.....

_____ Forto

Kampoperacio Ordono, Nro _____

Landkartoj _____

Dato _____

Horo _____

Loko _____

A. INFORMO PRI MALAMIKAJ FORTOJ.

B. INFORMO PRI AMIKAJ FORTOJ.

C. TASKO.

Form 9. Field Operation order, Esperanto.

D. INSTRUKCIO AL SUBAJ UNITOJ.

E. ŜAŃGOJ.

F. ADMINISTRA INSTRUKCIO.

G. KOMUNIKAJOJ.

H. POSTENOJ DE KOMANDO.

OFICISTO

ALMENTAĴOJ

Distribuo

Page

Form 9.—Continued.

FIELD OPERATIONS ORDER FORM

.....
.....
: Classifications: :
: :
: Authority: :
: :
: Initials: :
: :
: Date: :
.....
.....

_____ Force

Field Operations Order No. _____

Maps: _____

Date _____

Time _____

Place _____

A. INFORMATION ABOUT ENEMY FORCES:

B. INFORMATION ABOUT FRIENDLY FORCES:

C. TASKS:

Form 9. Field Operation Order, English.

D. INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBORDINATE UNITS.

E. CHANGES.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

G. COMMUNICATIONS.

H. POSTS OF COMMAND:

OFFICIAL

ANNEXES

Distribution:

Form 9.—Continued.

ADMINISTRA ORDONO FORMO

_____

Klasifiko:

Rajtigo:

Ĉeflitero:

Dato:

_____

_____ Forto

Administra Ordono, Nro _____

Iri kun Kampoperacia Ordono, Nro _____

Landkartoj _____

Dato _____

Horo _____

Loko _____

A. Provizo

1. Pafmuncio

2. Porcioj

3. Petrolo, Oleo Kaj Lubrikaĵo

Form 10. Administrative order, Esperanto.

B. Trafiko

1. Kontroli

2. Limigoj

3. Movado

4. Konservado de Vojoj

C. Subtenoj Trupoj

1. Lokoj

2. Specialaj Taskoj

D. Personaro

1. Postiĝintoj

2. Treaĵo ekipaĵo

3. Loĝigado

4. Raportoj pri Fortikeco

E. Evakuo

1. Viktimoj

2. Militkaptitoj

Form 10.—Continued.

3. Enterigi instrukcioj

4. Kaptita Materiaj

F. Diversaj Celoj

1. Kolekto kaj Trakto de Posto

2. Loko de Posta Nivelo

3. Administraj Celoj ne Klarigas supre.

AŬTENTIGO

.....

: :

: SIGELO :

: :

.....

_____

ALMETAĴOJ

Distribuo

Form 10.—Continued.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER FORM

_____

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

_____

_____ Force

Administrative Order No.: _____

To go with Field Operations Order No. _____

Map: _____

Date _____

Hour _____

Place _____

A. Supplies

1. Ammunition

2. Rations

3. Gasoline, Oil and Lubricants

Form 10.—Continued.

B. Traffic

1. Control

2. Restrictions

3. Movement

4. Maintenance of Routes

C. Service (Support) Troops

1. Location

2. Special Missions

D. Personnel

1. Stragglers

2. Baggage

3. Billeting

4. Strength Reports

E. Evacuation

1. Casualties

2. Prisoners of War

Form 10.—Continued.

3. Burial Instructions

4. Captured Material

F. Miscellaneous

1. Collection and handling of Mail

2. Location of Rear Echelon

3. Administrative Matters not already covered

AUTHENTICATION

SEAL

ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

Form 10.—Continued.

INTELIGENTECO ALMETAJO FORMULARO

.....
.....
: Klasifiko: :
: :
: Autoritato: :
: :
: Ceflitero: :
: :
: Dato: :
.....
.....

_____ (Forto) Dato:

Inteligenteco Almetajo Numero: _____ Horo:

por operacio mendo numero: _____ Loco Posteno de komando.

Landkartoj

A. Resumo de malamiko situacio
B. Esenca elementoj de informo
C. Esplorado kaj observado objektiva
   1. Instrukcio por subueo unuoj.
   2. Peto por Altar kaj helpo Unuoj.
D. Instrukcio por traktinta personaro. Dokumento kaj ekipaĵo
   1. Militkaptito, Forkuranto, kaj alia popolo.
   2. Kapto dokumento.
   3. Kapto ekipaĵo.
E. Landkarto kaj Fotografaĵo
F. Kontrauainteligenteco.
G. Raporto kaj distribuado

/s/ _____
(Titolo (Comandanto))

Aldonoj
Distribuado
Autentikigo

Form 11. Intelligence annex, Esperanto.

.....
: :
: SIGELO :
: :
.....

INTELLIGENCE ANNEX FORM

.....
.....
: Classification: :
: :
: Authority: :
: :
: Initials: :
: :
: Date: :
.....
.....

_____ (Force) Date:

Intelligence Annex No. ____ to Opn's Hour:

Order No. ____

Maps CP Location:

A. Summation of Enemy Situation
B. Essential Elements of Information
C. Reconnaissance and Observation Objective
   1. Instruction to subordinate units.
   2. Request to higher and cooperating units.
D. Instructions for Handling Personnel, Documents and Materiel.
   1. POW's, Deserters and other persons.
   2. Captured Documents.
   3. Captured Materiel.
E. Maps and Photographs
F. Counterintelligence
G. Reports and Distribution

/s/ _____
(Title (Commander))

Appendices
Distribution
Authentication

Form 11. Intelligence annex, English.

.....
: :
: SEAL :
: :
.....

INTELIGENTECO TAKSO FORMULARO

.....
.....
: Klasifiko: :
: :
: Autoritato: :
: Ĉeflitero: :
: Dato: :
.....
.....

_____ (Forto) Dato _____

Inteligenteco Takso Numero _____ Horo _____

Landkartoj: Loco Posteno de Komando _____

A. Tasko (Objektiva)

B. Situacio kaj Plano de Ago

1. Konsideroj efektivigi ebla planoj de Ago kaj nia Tasko

2. Malamiko Situacio

3. Malamiko Enhaveco

C. Efektivigi de Malamiko Planos de Ago sur nia Tasko

/s/ _____
Inteligenteco Oficiro

Distribuado
Autentikigo

.....
: :
: SIGELO :
: :
.....

Form 12. Intelligence Estimate, Esperanto.

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE FORM

: Classification:	:
:	:
: Authority:	:
: Initials:	:
: Date:	:

_____ (Force) Date _____

Intelligence Estimate No. _____ Hour _____

Maps: CP Location _____

A. Task (Objective)

B. Situation and plan of Action

1. Considerations effecting the possible plan of action and our task.

2. Enemy situation.

3. Enemy capabilities.

C. Effect of Enemy plan of Action on our task

/s/ _____
Intelligence Officer

Distribution
Authentication

:	:
: SEAL	:
:	:

Form 12. Intelligence estimate, English.

PERIODA INTELIGENTECO RAPORTO FORMULARO

.....
.....
: Klasifiko: :
: :
: Autoritato: :
: Ĉeflitero: :
: Dato: :
.....
.....

_____ (Forto) Dato:

Perioda Inteligenteco raporto numero: Horo:

Landkartoj: Loco Posteno de Komando:

A. Informo de malamiko je fino de periodo.
B. Malamiko operacio je fino de periodo.
   1. Resumo.
   2. Nova malamiko taktiko, kaj armiloj au alia materialo.
   3. Operacio de malamiko subteno elementoj.
C. Alia Inteligenteco faktoroj.
D. Kontraŭainteligenteco (mal longa resumo de kontraŭainteligenteco) (situacio dum periodo)
E. Malamiko kapabloj
   1. Listo de direktoj de ago.
   2. Kiskuto kaj analizo de subparagrajo E–1.
   3. Deduktoj kaj de relativa probabla de alpreno de malamiko kapabloj

/s/ _____
Titolo (Komandanto)

Almetejo
Distribuo
Autentikigi

.....
: :
: SIGELO :
: :
.....

Form 13. Periodic Intelligence Report, Esperanto.

PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT FORM

.....
.....
: Classification: :
: :
: Authority: :
: Initials: :
: Date: :
.....
.....

_____ (Force) Date:

Periodic Intelligence Report No. _____ Hour:

Maps: CP Location:

A. Information of Enemy at End of Period.
B. Enemy Operations at End of Period.
   1. Summation
   2. New enemy tactics, and arms or other materiel
   3. Operations of enemy supporting e'ements.
C. Other Intelligence Factors.
D. Counterintelligence (Brief summation of counterintelligence situation during the period)
E. Enemy Capabilities
   1. Listing of courses of action
   2. Discussion and analysis of subparagraph E–1
   3. Deductions as to relative probability of adoption of enemy capabilities

/s/ _____
Title (Commander)

Annexes
Distribution
Authentication

Form 13. Periodic intelligence report, English.

.....
: :
: SEAL :
: :
.....

INTELIGENTECO RESUMO FORMULARO

.....
.....
: Klasifiko: :
: :
: Autoritato: :
: Ĉeflitero: :
: Dato: :
.....
.....

_____ (Forto) Dato _____

Inteligenteco Resumo Numero _____ Horo _____

Landkartoj: Loco Posteno de Komando _____

A. Informo de Malamiko Ago por Tempo:
B. Speciala Inteligenteco Observado:
   1. Loco de voj-blokado kaj minkampo
   2. Nova identecoj
   3. Malamiko veturilo detrui (takso)
   4. Malamiko Movado
   5. Vetero kaj kondico de grundo
      a. Vetero
      b. Kondikos por trafico
C. Takso de Situacio kun Deduktoj:

/s/_____
Inteligenteco Oficiro

Distribuado
Autentikigo

.....
: :
: SIGELO :
: :
.....

Form 14. Intelligence Summary, Esperanto.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY FORM

.....
.....
: Classification: :
: :
: Authority: :
: Initials: :
: Date: :
.....
.....

_____ (Force) Date _____

Intelligence Summary No. _____ Hour _____

Maps _____ CP Location _____

A. Information of Enemy Activity for the Period.
B. Special Intelligence Observations
   1. Location of road-blocks and mine fields
   2. New identifications
   3. Enemy vehicles destroyed (Estimated)
   4. Enemy Movements
   5. Weather and condition of ground
      a. Weather
      b. Conditions for traffic
C. Estimate of Situation With Deductions:

/s/ _____
Intelligence Officer

Distribution
Authentication

.....
: :
: SEAL :
: :
.....

Form 14. Intelligence summary, English.

Radio: KODO UNUAECO TUJA

KLARA KAMPO SENDITAĴO

DATO _____

POR _____

Pozicio Unit Numero

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Sendi _____

Konfidenca Nomo Rango

Sekreta

Plej Sekreta

_____

Pozicio Unito Numero

AGO: de Signalo Sekcio _____

Tempo Transcendi

Noto. Ci tiu Formi Servi La Agresoj Formo En La Sama Maniera Kiel Usono Sendajo Formi Servij La Usono Fortoj.

Form 15. Message Form, Esperanto.

Radio: CODE URGENT PRIORITY

CLEAR FIELD MESSAGE

DATE _____

FOR _____
Position Unit Number

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Sender _____
Confidential Name Rank
Secret
Top Secret

_____
Position Unit Number

Action by Signal Section _____
Time Transmitted

Note. This form serves the Aggressor Forces in the same manner as U.S. Message Form serves U.S. Forces.

Form 15. Message form, English.

KURACA FAKO

TAGLIBRO DE KURACA KOLEKTA PUNKTO

Unito _____

Dato _____

Loko _____

Nro	Nomo	Rango	Milita Nro	Unito	Diagnozo	Disponado

Form 16. Medical collecting point log, Esperanto.

MEDICAL SECTION

LOG OF MEDICAL COLLECTING POINT

Unit _____

Date _____

Place _____

Number	Name	Rank	Serial Number	Unit	Diagnosis	Disposition

Note. This log is kept at all medical collecting points and serves as a record of all patients receiving attention.

Form 16. Medical collecting point log, English.

KURACA FAKO

ĈIUSEMAJNA RAPORTO PRI MALSANULOJ KAJ VUNDAS

1. KAMPA HOSPITALO: _____

LOKO: _____

2. POR LA PERIODO DE SEP TAGOJ KE FINIGIS: _____

3. MEZAĴO ĈIUTAGA FORTIKECO: OFICIROJ: _____

SOLDATOJ: _____

4. NOMBRO DE MALSANULOJ:

Speco de Viktimoj	Sumo en Komenco de Periodo	Ricevitoj	Resenditoj al Deĵoro kaj Evakuitoj	Mortintoj	Sumo en Fino de Periodo	Ŝanĝiĝo
Malsanuloj						
Vundas						
Sumo						

5. UNITOJ SERVITOJ DE HOSPITALO: _____

_____

6. ŜANĜIĜOJ: _____

_____

7. ALSKRIBOJ:

_____

(ADJUTANTO AU KOMANDANTO)

Form 17. Field hospital weekly report, Esperanto.

MEDICAL SECTION

WEEKLY REPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED

1. FIELD HOSPITAL: _____

PLACE: _____

2. FOR THE PERIOD OF SEVEN DAYS WHICH BEGAN:

_____

3. AVERAGE DAILY STRENGTH: OFFICERS: _____

SOLDIERS: _____

4. NUMBER OF SICK:

Type of Victims	Number at beginning of period	New Arriv-als	Returned to Service and Evacuated	Dead	Number at end of period	Changes
Sick						
Wounded						
Total						

5. UNITS SERVED BY HOSPITAL: _____

_____

6. CHANGES: _____

_____

7. SIGNATURE:

_____

(ADJUTANT OR COMMANDANT)

Note. Item 3 applies only to patients. Units listed in 5 and 6 are designated by code name or number when report is made within the theater of operations.

Form 17. Field hospital weekly report, English.

Nomo _____

Milita Nro _____

Ago _____ Dejoro (jaroj) _____

Rango _____ Roto _____

Regimento au Stabo _____

_____

_____

Dato, Horo, kaj Kolekta Punkto kie dokumenti Alligitas

_____

_____

_____

Diagnozo:

_____

_____

Kuracado:

_____

_____

Disponado:

_____

(SUBSKRIBO DE KIRURGO)

TRANSPORTAJ MEMORANDUMOJ

Por registri evakuadon de malsanuloj, kuracaj klarigo unitoj, hospitalaj vegonaroj, hospitalaj ŝipoj kaj aliaj periloj de transporto devas subskribi la suba informo.

De _____ al _____ Per _____
(Transport unito) Dato

De _____ al _____ Per _____
(Transport unito) Dato

De _____ al _____ Per _____
(Transport unito) Dato

Form 18. Medical casualty tag, Esperanto.

Name _____

ASN _____

Age _____ Time in Service (yrs) _____

Rank _____ Unit _____

Regiment or Staff _____

_____

_____

Date, Hour, and Collection Point at which document attached:

_____

_____

_____

Diagnosis:

_____

_____

Cure:

_____

_____

Disposition:

_____

(MEDICAL OFFICER)

Note. Information pertaining to the patient must correspond to the entries made in his identity book

TRANSPORTATION MEMORANDUM

For registering evacuation of sick, medical clearing units, hospital cards, hospital ships and allied media of transportation, the below form must be filled in.

From _____ To _____ By _____
Mode of Transport Date

From _____ To _____ By _____
Mode of Transport Date

From _____ To _____ By _____
Mode of Transport Date

Form 18. Medical Casualty Tag, English.

APPENDIX IV
FORMS FOR PREPARED PRISONER OF WAR ACTIVITY

Section I. FORM FOR BRIEFING PREPARED PRISONERS

This form is a recommended guide for intelligence agencies in preparation of Prisoners of War for injection in any exercise.

1. NAME: 3. GRADE:
2. UNIT: 4. DUTY ASSIGNMENT:
5. TYPE, CHARACTER, OR ATTITUDE:
6. DATE TO BE CAPTURED:
7. PLACE TO BE CAPTURED:
8. CIRCUMSTANCES:
9. MISSION WHEN CAPTURED:
10. PW to have Knowledge of:
    a. ORGANIZATIONS:
    b. LOCATION OF:
        Units—
        Installations—
    c. OTHER TACTICAL INFORMATION:
    d. PERSONALITIES: (Officers and NCO's)
    e. MORALE:
    f. CASUALTIES:
    g. SUPPLY SITUATION:
11. BRANCH OF SERVICE INFORMATION: (Inf, Arty, Engr, etc.)
    a. TYPE AND NUMBER OF WEAPONS:
    b. CHARACTERISTICS OF WEAPONS:

c. TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:

d. CHARACTERISTICS OF EQUIPMENT:

12. PERSONAL BACKGROUND:

a. DATE OF BIRTH: _____ PLACE OF BIRTH: _____

b. SCHOOL: _____ YEARS: _____

c. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION: _____

d. MARITAL STATUS: _____ NAMES OF CHILDREN: _____

e. ADDRESS OF PARENTS: _____

f. OCCUPATION OF FATHER: _____

_____

13. MILITARY EXPERIENCE:

a. YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE: _____

b. DATE JOINED AGGRESSOR FORCE: _____

c. SPECIAL TRAINING OR SCHOOLS: _____

_____

d. AGGRESSOR CAMPAIGNS PARTICIPATED IN: _____

_____

e. DATE JOINED PRESENT UNIT: _____

14. UNIT HISTORY:

a. LENGTH OF TIME IN COMBAT: _____

_____

b. PREVIOUS LOCATION: _____

_____

c. DATE UNIT ARRIVED IN AREA _____
HOW: _____

d. PRIOR HISTORY OF UNIT: _____

_____

15. INSTRUCTIONS TO PW: (Documents, equipment, uniform tactical information, etc.)

_____

_____

Section II. BACKGROUND STORY

This section is a recommended guide for background information. Aggressor identities should be based upon the personal life, history, and language qualifications of the individual selected.

1. NAME: SCHULTZ, Alfred
2. ALIAS: Jack
3. GRADE: Platoon Sergeant
4. UNIT: Mil. Intel. Sec Aggressor Hq for Task Force Pluto

5. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

SUBJECT was born in Frankfort, Germany, on 15 February 1920. His parents operated a small hotel in Frankfort. While attending school Alfred helped his parents in the hotel. Through his contact with the English business men in the hotel and as a result of his school training, he became fluent in the English language. He joined the Hitler Jugend in 1934 and was an active member of that organization until his 18th birthday at which time he joined the Nazi Party. During the latter part of 1938 he volunteered for military service and served in various Infantry units until his discharge from the Service at the conclusion of World War II. In 1945 he returned to Frankfort and learned of his parents' death in a bombing attack. Embittered by this and discontented with economic conditions of post-war Germany, SUBJECT soon fell victim to the propaganda of the Aggressor movement in Frankfort. He joined the Circle Trigon Party in August 1946.

6. AGGRESSOR MILITARY BACKGROUND:

In October 1946 SUBJECT joined the Aggressor Army and was sent to the Stuttgart Area for indoctrination and training. SCHULTZ was given a short course on Aggressor military organization, tactics, and strategy. Upon completing this course, he was assigned to the 86th Infantry Division for field training. He was promoted to section sergeant 10 January 1947 and the following month was sent to the Aggressor 2d Infantry Division in California as a replacement. When the 2d Division returned to Spain in April 1947 after the California campaign, SUBJECT was assigned to the military intelligence section of the Fourth Army in the Caribbean area. On 15 March he was promoted to the grade of platoon sergeant. During the period 15 May to 15 November 1947 he attended the Aggressor Intelligence School at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Upon completing this school he was assigned to the intelligence section of the Fourth Army until January 1950. At this time SUBJECT was assigned to the headquarters of Task Force PLUTO and sent into the Fort Lewis, Washington area for special intelligence duties.

7. AGGRESSOR AGENT TRAINING RECEIVED:

15 May to 15 November 1947: SUBJECT attended the Aggressor Intelligence School at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Training included espionage, sabotage, use of technical equipment, and methods of disseminating Aggressor propaganda.

1 October to 1 December: SUBJECT received refresher training at the Aggressor Intelligence School at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Instruction in new equipment and the latest methods of espionage and sabotage was included.

8. ASSIGNED MISSION:

9. AGENTS CONTACT PROCEDURE:

This form is a recommended guide for use in debriefing retained prepared prisoners of war.

Section III. REPORT FORM

1. *CAPTURE:*

a. Capturing Unit _____ Time and Date _____

Circumstances of capture: _____

_____

b. How were you handled (search for concealed weapons, documents, tagging, guard discipline, segregation)? _____

_____

_____

c. How long were you kept at your initial point of capture? _____

_____

d. Did you notice any U.S. installations, troop dispositions, etc.?

_____

2. *HANDLING:*

a. Enumerate successive echelons to which you were taken from time of capture to the last interrogation point. (Indicate length of time held at each echelon.) _____

_____

_____

b. Were pertinent documents evacuated with you? Did you have an opportunity to destroy them? _____

c. Were you kept properly segregated during evacuation procedure?

_____

d. Did you pass through any CP's, supply installations, troop concentrations? _____

3. *INTERROGATION:*

a. At what level were you first interrogated? _____

_____

b. Were you kept properly segregated? _____

c. Were the documents in your possession when captured properly utilized? _____

d. Explain briefly the method of interrogation? _____

_____

4. *MISCELLANEOUS:* (Include here anything not covered by preceding paragraphs) _____

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX V
SAMPLE MESSAGES FROM HIGHER HEADQUARTERS

The following 20 messages are part of a series of messages that were prepared for the intelligence build-up of an exercise on the West Coast of the United States.

1. GEORGE HYPHEN TWO UNCLE SUGAR FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR MEDIUM BOMBERS WITH FIGHTER ESCORT ATTACKED ISLAND INSTALLATIONS AT 15/0400 JUL PD MACHINE GUN AND ROCKET FIRE EXTREMELY ACCURATE PD AIR STRIKES AVOIDED DAMAGING AIRFIELD AND ITS INSTALLATIONS PD EVAL ABLE DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/0700 JUL PD END
2. UNTRIED IWO JIMA SOURCES REPORTED AGGRESSOR PROBABLY USING AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH RADIO CONTROLLED ROCKETS IN ATTACK ON ISLAND INSTALLATIONS PD EVAL CLN FOX DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 16/0800 JUL PD END
3. OBOE NAN ITEM REPORTS FOUR SUPPLY SHIPS AND FOUR SURFACE ESCORT VESSELS LEFT IWO JIMA TASK FORCE AND SAILED NORTH EAST AT 15/0930 JUL PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/1200 JUL PD END
4. OBOE NAN ITEM REPORTS UNCLE SUGAR SUBMARINES IN CONTACT WITH AGGRESSOR CONVOY EIGHT VESSELS PD WILL ATTACK FIRST OPPORTUNITY PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/1400 JUL PD END
5. UNTRIED IWO JIMA SOURCES REPORTED RUMOR CURRENT AMONG NATIVES AGGRESSOR SANK ONE UNCLE SUGAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND THREE DESTROYERS IN ACTION OFF IWO JIMA 15 JUL/PD EVAL CLN FOX DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/0900 JUL PD END
6. SOURCE OUR MESSAGES TWO TWO CMA TWO FIVE IDENTIFIED AS LOYAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PD ASS GNED CODE NAME CHLORINE PD EVAL CLN BAKER PD DATE OF MSG 17/1100 JUL PD END

7. GEORGE HYPHEN TWO UNCLE SUGAR FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR LANDED MAJOR PORTIONS TWO RCT SIXTY FIRST RIFLE DIVISION PD BEACHHEAD FIRMLY ESTABLISHED PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1400 JUL PD END

8. COMMANDER UNCLE SUGAR FORCES OKINAWA REPORTS HEAVY DAMAGE MOTOR VEHICLES AND GASOLINE STORAGE TANKS IN ATTACK BY FIFTEEN MEDIUM BOMBERS 16 JUL PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1600 JUL PD END

9. UNTRIED SOURCE SAIPAN REPORTS RUMOR AMONG NATIVES UNCLE SUGAR FORCES WITHDRAWING FROM ALL PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND BASES PD EVAL CLN FOX DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1800 JUL PD END

10. GEORGE HYPHEN TWO UNCLE SUGAR FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS APPROACHED WITHIN ONE THOUSAND YARDS TO GIVE CLOSE SUPPORT DURING EARLY PHASES ATTACK ON ISLAND PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH ONE PD DATE OFMSG 17/1900 JUL PD END

11. UNTRIED PALAUS ISLAND GROUP SOURCE REPORTS AGGRESSOR AGENTS RECENTLY LANDED BY SUBMARINE WITH RADIO EQUIPMENT PD EVAL CLN FOX DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2000 JUL PD END

12. SOURCE CHLORINE REPORTS PROBABLE THAT AGGRESSOR AIRCRAFT DIRECTED TO TARGETS BY AGENTS USING RADIO PD EVAL CLN BAKER DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2100 JUL PD END

13. UNTRIED KAMPOT SOURCE REPORTS AGGRESSOR HOLDING TRAINING MANEUVERS FOR PARATROOPS IN THAT AREA PD EVAL CLN FOX DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2200 JUL PD END

14. GEORGE HYPHEN TWO UNCLE SUGAR FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS UNCLE SUGAR RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT OBSERVED AGGRESSOR LANDING ON OTHER ISLAND OF THE BONIN GROUP PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2230 JUL PD END

15. UNTRIED SOURCE INDO HYPHEN CHINA REPORTS INTENSIVE TRAINING AIRBORNE OPERATIONS AT HOW ABLE NAN OBOE ITEM BY AIRBORNE UNITS PD CODE NAME USED CMCLN BAKER OBOE JIG OBOE HYPHEN

THREE TWO ZERO ONE FIVE PD EVAL CLN FOX DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2300 JUL PD END

16. UNTRIED SAIGON SOURCE REPORTS LARGE BUILDINGS BEING REQUISITIONED FOR SOME TYPE OF HEADQUARTERS PD NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE PD EVAL CLN FOX DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2315 JUL PD END

17. UNCLE SUGAR COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES NEW DEFENSIVE POSITIONS PD TROOPS HAVE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES FROM AIR GROUND HYPHEN ATTACK UNITS PD LETTERS FOUND ON DEAD AGGRESSOR PILOT AND PETER WILLIAM APOSTROPHE SUGAR HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED SMCLN TWO BATTALION CMA ONE ZERO SIX TWO FOUR CMA FOX PETER OBOE CMA SEVEN TWO TWO CMA CHARLEY SLASH OBOE PETER MIKE CMA HOW ABLE NAN OBOE ITEM PD ALSO ONE BATTALION ONE ZERO SIX TWO SIX CMA FOX PETER OBOE CMA SEVEN TWO TWO CMA CHARLES SLASH PETER MIKE CMA HOW ABLE NAN OBOE ITEM PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 17/2330 JUL PD END

18. UNCLE SUGAR COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS UNCLE SUGAR FORCES OTHER ISLANDS IN BONINS HAVE SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES PD POSITION PRECARIOUS PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 18/0900 JUL PD END

19. SOURCE OUR MESSAGES FOUR AND TWO IDENTIFIED AS LOYAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PD ASSIGNED CODE NAME OBOE XRAY YOKE GEORGE EASY NAN PD EVAL CLN BAKER PD DATE OF MSG 18/1300 JUL PD END

20. UNCLE SUGAR COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR ATTACKS ARE HEAVY AND FANATIC WITH NO REGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE PD EVAL CLN ABLE DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 20/0900 JUL PD END

APPENDIX VI
SIMULATION EQUIPMENT

The following items of equipment can be furnished by Aggressor Cadre Headquarters for exercises in which this agency is participating.

1. MODELS, PREFABRICATED, PNEUMATIC, 4 INCH TYPE EPB 521:

Title	*Crated weight (lbs.)*	*Crated bulk (cu ft)*
Car, halftrack M2 and M9, Mod 1, EB	160	15
Car, armored light, M8, 6x 6, Mod 16	179	17
Tank, light, M5A1, Mod 3, EB	166	16
Tank, medium, M4A1, Mod 4, EB	185	20
Trailer, 1-ton, 2-wheel, cargo, Mod 5	94	8
Truck, ¼-ton, 4 x 4, Mod 6, EB Dwg	103	9
Truck, ¾-ton, 4 x 4, weapons carrier Mod 7, w/cover	141	13
Truck, ¾-ton, 4 x 4, weapons carrier Mod 7X, w/o cover	111	9
Truck, 2½-ton, 6 x 6, cargo, long wheel base, Mod 8, w/cover.	200	22
Truck, 2½-ton, 6 x 6, cargo, long wheel base, Mod 8X, w/o cover.	189	20
Truck, w/semi-Trailer, 40 ton, tank recovery, M25, Mod 9, EB Dwg.	579	58
Gun, 40-mm, AA, M1, Mod 11, EB Dwg	119	9
Gun, 90-mm, AA, M1, Mod 12, EB Dwg	134	10
Howitzer, 105-mm, M2A1, Mod 13	145	13
Gun, 155-mm, Assault, M1, Mod 14, EB Dwg	170	15
Gun, 57-mm, antitank, M1, Mod 15, EB Dwg	177	13
Gun, carriage, motor, 105-mm howitzer M7, Mod 17	211	20

2. MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT:

Compressor, air, portable, gasoline engine driven 16 CFM for inflating boats and floats.

Pump, air, hand operated, W/1/2 inch ID rubber hose with small valve adapter.

Blower, air, portable, gasoline engine driven 38 CFM.

Repair kit No. 8, contains necessary components for repair of pneumatic equipment.

APPENDIX VII

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR AGGRESSOR PERSONNEL (26 HRS.)

Section I. PREEXERCISE TRAINING SCHEDULES AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL TROOPS REPRESENTING AGGRESSOR

This schedule and program of instruction is a recommended guide for Aggressor troops participating in any exercise. Hours of instruction may be altered to meet the requirements and exigencies of the training situation.

SUBJECT	HOURS
GENERAL	7
Introduction to Aggressor	(1)
Organization of Aggressor field Forces and air army	(2) [1]
Aggressor uniforms and insignia	(1)
Aggressor language and forms	(1)
Aggressor order of battle and Military symbols	(2)
AGGRESSOR TACTICS	4
Unit Tactics	(2)
Aggressor Ground Force Tactics	(2)
AGGRESSOR REPRESENTATION	14
Organization and Training of Aggressor Force	(2)
Intelligence for the US Force	(4) [2]
Aggressor Simulation Equipment	(2) [3]
Artillery and Fire Marking	(1)
Employment of Aggressor in a Tactical Exercise	(4)
Aggressor Cadre and Cadre Units	(1)
MANEUVER CONTROL	1
Umpiring	(1)

[1] To include instruction relative to the specific Aggressor unit that is to be portrayed.

[2] Minimum for orientation of all troops (personnel that prepare documents and personnel assigned to serve as prepared prisoners of war must receive more thorough specialized training).

[3] Minimum for orientation of all troops (personnel that actually will handle equipment must receive additional specialized training).

Note. All Aggressor troops participating in any tactical exercise should be given a brief daily orientation on Aggressor activities in connection with development of positions, phase lines, reconnaissance, and other related and interesting developments of the exercise.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION
GENERAL SUBJECTS (7 HRS.)

Subject	*Hours and type*	*Scope of instruction*	*References*
Introduction to Aggressor.	1 C	Purpose and scope of course; history, terminology and missions of Aggressor; the Aggressor military system.	FM 30–101, pars. 1–7; FM 30–102, pars, 1–33; FM 30–104, app. VII.
Organization of Aggressor field forces and air army.	2 C	Organization of the army group, field army, corps, divisions, general headquarters, troops and air army.	FM 30–102, pars, 47–99.
Aggressor uniforms and insignia.	1 C	Uniforms and insignia of the Aggressor arm, air force and armed forces high command. Awards and decorations.	FM 30–101, pars 8–23
Aggressor language and forms.	1 C	Introduction to Esperanto; Aggressor forms; and use of Esperanto on forms.	FM 30–101, app. III; FM 30–104 app. III.
Aggressor Order of battle and military symbols.	2 C	Identification of units and organizations of the Aggressor armed forces; index to officers; armed forces postal system and reference data. Aggressor military symbols.	FM 30–101, pars. 33–44, and FM 30–103.

AGGRESSOR TACTICS (4 HRS.)

Subject	*Hours and type*	*Scope of instruction*	*References*
Unit tactics	2 C	Aggressor individual and small unit tactics; special operations.	FM 30–102, pars., 141–145.
Ground force tactics	2 C	Tactics of Aggressor infantry, armor, artillery, and combined arms.	FM 30–102, pars. 110–140.

AGGRESSOR REPRESENTATION (14 HRS.)

Subject	*Hours and type*	*Scope of instruction*	*References*
Organization and training of an Aggressor Force.	2 C	Organizing US unit into Aggressor units, uniforms and insignia requirements. Use of Aggressor names and personal documents. Training of an Aggressor force.	FM 30–104, ch. 7.

C —Conference

Subject	Hours and type	Scope of instruction	References
Intelligence for the US force.	4 C	Intelligence from higher headquarters, documents, radio intercept, ground activity, counterintelligence, and prepared prisoners, casualties and deserters.	FM 30–104, ch. 2.
Aggressor simulation equipment and weapons.	2 C, D	Description and use of pneumatic equipment, simulator banks, sonic equipment and weapons adapters. Marking of equipment.	FM 30–101, pars. 24–26; FM 30–104, ch. 4, and app. X.
Artillery and fire marking.	2 C, PE	Aggressor artillery organization and representation. Fire marking.	FM 30–104, ch. 5.
Aggressor in a tactical exercise.	3 C, PE	Employment of Aggressor in a tactical exercise.	Previous references.
Aggressor Cadre and Cadre units.	1 C	Organization and functions of Aggressor Cadre and Cadre units.	FM 30–104, ch. 8.

MANEUVER CONTROL (1 HR.)

Subject	Hours and type	Scope of instruction	References
Umpiring	1 C	Duties and functions of umpires in tactical exercises.	FM 105–5; pars. 19–23, 37–64.

Secttion II. SONIC EQUIPMENT TRAINING PROGRAM—SONIC EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (40 HRS.)

This schedule is recommended for use immediately following the programs outlined in section I. The training outlined herein should be given only to troops assigned to assist in the operation and employment of the sonic equipment in a tactical exercise.

Subject	Hours and type	Scope of instruction	References
Introduction	1 C	Introduction, organization of Aggressor, use of sonic units, types of sonic equipment.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. IV, Aggressor scenario and order of battle, exercise director's concept, operation orders.

C —Conference

D —Demonstration

PE—Practical Exercise

Subject	Hours and type	Scope of instruction	References
Wire recorder and reproducer.	4 C, D	Magnetic wire recorder and reproducer, nomenclature, operation and maintenance, common malfunctions.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. IV; Instruction Books 6 and 7, High Level Auditory Systems.
Amplifiers	4 C, D	Amplifiers, nomenclature, various types, installation, operations, and maintenance, common malfunctions.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. IV; Instruction Books 6 and 7, High Level Auditory Systems.
Generators	4 C, D	Generators, types, installation, adjustments, operation and maintenance, common malfunctions, lubrication.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. IV; Instruction Books 6 and 7, High Level Auditory Systems.
Operation and maintenance.	16 PE	Supervised practical work in operations and maintenance of sonic equipment.	All previous references.
Map reading	4 C, PE	Review of map reading, grid coordinates, signs and symbols, contour lines, ridges and stream lines, map study and terrain analysis of exercise area.	FM 21–25, FM 21 – 30, and map of exercise area.
Review	7 [4] PE	Review of all previous material.	All previous references.

Section III. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT—PREFABRICATED PNEUMATIC EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (8 HRS.)

This training should follow that presented in section I. Personnel assigned to assist in the erection, employment, deflation and maintenance of the pneumatic models, and those that will handle pyrotechnics and/or serve as Aggressor artillerymen should undergo this specialized training.

C —Conference

D —Demonstration

PE—Practical Exercise

[4] Should be conducted in conjunction and coordination with the personnel undergoing training in the use of simulation equipment (see sec. III of this app.).

Subject	Hours and type	Scope of instruction	References
Introduction	1 C	Introduction, mission of Aggressor, organization of Aggressor, employment of pneumatic equipment, types of pneumatic equipment to be used in the exercise.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. II, Aggressor scenario and order of battle, Exercise director's concept, operation orders.
Portable air compressor	1 C, D, and PE.	Maintenance and operation of portable air compressor, fuel mixture, starting, stopping, lubrication, common malfunctions, and proper air pressure.	TM 5–5096
Pneumatic equipment	2 C, D, and PE.	Structural features of pneumatic equipment, inflation, nomenclature, maintaining pressure, deflating and packing.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. II, technical instructions for pneumatic equipment TES, 1 Sep 1946.
Maintenance and repair	1 C, D, and PE.	Maintenance and repair of pneumatic equipment, contents and use of repair kit, safety precautions.	Technical instruction for pneumatic equipment TES, 1 Sep 1946.
Camouflage	3 [5] C, D, and PE.	Camouflage principles to be observed in erecting and siting pneumatic equipment, review of Aggressor organization, employment of equipment in the exercise.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. II, technical instruction for pneumatic equipment TES, 1 Sep 1946.

ARTILLERY, MULTIPLE TYPE SIMULATOR BANK OPERATORS (8 HRS.)

Subject	Hours and type	Scope of instruction	References
Introduction	1 C, D, and PE.	Mission and organization of Aggressor artillery, nomenclature, and construction of simulator bank.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. III, and ch. 7, sec. II.

C —Conference

D —Demonstration

PE—Practical Exercise

[5] Should be conducted in conjunction and coordination with personnel undergoing training in the use of mobile sonic units (see sec. II this app.).

Subject	Hours and type	Scope of instruction	References
Operation, firing	1 C, and D.	Ammunition, use of gasoline, preparing for firing, handling, storage, safety precautions, loading and unloading, disposal of duds.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. III, and app. IX.
Operation, electric system.	1 C, and D.	Control panel, wiring system, construction, operation, safety precautions, trouble shooting.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. III, app. IX.
Field operations	1 C, and D.	Organization of positions using simulators, fire missions and fire directions centers.	FM 30–104, ch. 4, sec. III, ch. 5.
Fire marker team	1 C, D, and PE.	Organization and operation of fire marker team, communications.	FM 30–104, ch. 5.
Firing	3 PE	Practice firing review of all previous material.	Previous references.

Section IV. AGGRESSOR PREPARED PRISONER OF WAR AND AGENT TRAINING PROGRAM (40 HRS.)

This training should be presented to personnel designated as prepared prisoners of war and agents during the tactical phase of any exercise. This specialized training should follow that shown in section I.

Subject	Hours and type	Scope of instruction	References
Introduction	1 C	Introduction, mission and organization of Aggressor force, employment of prepared prisoners, casualties and agents.	Aggressor scenario, intelligence plan.
Aggressor history	2 C	Aggressor history, political background, and military organization.	Aggressor scenario, FM 30–102, ch. 1–2.
Aggressor uniforms	1 C and D	Aggressor uniforms, insignia, and decorations.	FM 30–101, ch. 2.
Documents	2 C and PE.	Documents and forms used by Aggressor, purpose of each.	FM 30–104, app. II and III.

C —Conference

D —Demonstration

PE—Practical Exercise

Subject	*Hours and type*	*Scope of instruction*	*References*
Aggressor order of battle	4 C	Aggressor order of battle, general, organization and history of units participating in exercise, names and personalities of commanders in Aggressor force.	FM 30–102, ch. 3–4, FM 30–103, Aggressor master order of battle for the exercise.
Signs and symbols	1 C and PE.	Aggressor signs and symbols.	FM 30–101, ch. 4.
Introduction to history	1 C	Types of intelligence teams, purpose of each, coordination necessary, headquarters level at which various types of intelligence teams are found.	FM 30–5, pars. 1005, 1013*d*, 1052, 1055 and 1061–1063.
Map reading	3 C and PE.	Review of map and aerial photograph reading, scales, grids, coordinates, signs and symbols, contour lines, ridge and stream lining, orientation of aerial photographs from ground observation and maps, use of compass.	FM 21–25, and FM 21–30.
Interrogation	2 C, D, and PE.	Techniques employed in interrogating various types of prisoners, testing of background stories.	FM 30–5, part IV.
PW processing	2 C	Processing a prisoner of war through various command levels, interrogation levels and techniques employed at each, type of information desired at each level.	FM 30–15, pars. 4, 7, and 16; FM 30–5, ch. 10.
Aggressor language	2 C	Use of Esperanto, translations of common military terms to Esperanto, review of languages to be used in exercise.	FM 30–101.

C —Conference

D —Demonstration

PE—Practical Exercise

Subject	*Hours and type*	*Scope of instruction*	*References*
Background stories and documents.	8 C	Preparation of briefs and background stories for prepared PW's and agents, checking for completeness and accuracy, preparations of documents to be carried by PW's and agents.	Aggressor scenario, background stories, documents, intelligence plan, FM 30–104.
Review	8 C and PE.	Review of mission, testing of background stories, final check of documents for completeness and accuracy, review of all previous material.	FM 30–104, Aggressor scenario, operation orders, intelligence plan, maps of exercise area.
Map and terrain study	2 PE	Map and terrain study of exercise area, location of boundaries, roads, bridges, streams, swamps, high ground, woods, etc.	Aerial photos and maps of exercise area, Aggressor scenario, operation orders, tactical plan.
Counterintelligence	1 C	Mission of counterintelligence, methods of operation, use of passwords and counter signs, uniform and credentials.	FM 30–5, pars 801–819, FM 30–102, ch. 5.

C —Conference

PE—Practical Exercise

Note. Two hours of counterintelligence may be substituted for language training in the schooling of agents only.

APPENDIX VIII
ADAPTERS, ATTACHMENTS, AND AMMUNITION

1. Discussion of adapters and attachments appear in chapter 4. T/A23–100 provides a basis for requisitioning ammunition of a special allowance. This includes Aggressor forces who are a part of Department of the Army directed maneuver.

2. The following items of ammunition commonly used in exercises, are listed for information:

Type	*Code No.*
Simulator gunflash M–110, w/ignitor, electric, M–19	R7BGA–B
Cartridge, blank,10-gage shotgun	R5HAA
Fire cracker, M–80	R7JAA
Signal, flash and sound, M–74	S5RVA
Grenade, hand simulated	S5ECA
Blank, 75-mm gun and how	R5ECA
Blank, 105-mm how	R5GAA
Blank, 76-mm gun	R5IAA
Blank, 90-mm gun	RIWEA
Cartridge, blank, cal .30 M1909, 20/carton	TIUAL
Cartridge, blank, cal .30 M1909, 275/MLB	TIUAR
Cartridge, blank, cal .50 MI 150/MLB	TIUCC
Cartridge, blank, cal .45 M9	T2UCB
Cartridge, grenade, carbine, cal .30 M6	54PBA
Flare, trip, parachute M48	S51BB
Flare, trip M49	S51CB
Mine AP, practice, M8 (T4) and fuse, mine comb, M10 (T14) or M10A1, practice.	R7APA
Mine, AT, N-M, practice, M9 (T3E1) and fuze, mine, chem, AT, N-M, M–12 (T3E1) practice.	R7ATA
Mine, AT, light, M7, inert, and fuze mine, chem, AT M600 or M601 inert.	R7DKA
Mine, AT, heavy practice, M12 (T8E1) w/o fuze	R7DLA
Fuze, mine, chemical, AT, M602 (20) practice	R7CLA
Block demolition, TNT, ½-lb charge	R7EAB
Card, detonating, (PETNO) (fuze primacord) 50 ft spools	R7ECB
Fuze, blasting, time, 50-yd coils	R7EHC
Lighter, fuze, weatherproof, M2 (packed 150 to the box)	R7KCA
Firing device, pressure type, M1A1 (250 to box)	R7KMA
Firing device, pull friction type, M–2	R7KNA

Type	*Code No.*
Lighter, fuze, friction type M–2	R7KUA
Cap, blasting, spec, electric, type II, J2 (PETN) (packed 500 box)	R7LIA
Cap, blasting, spec nonelectric type I, J1 (PETNO) (5,000 box)	R7LJA
Grenade, hand, smoke, green, M–18	222220
Grenade, hand, smoke, red, M–18	222420
Grenade, hand, smoke, violet, M–18	222520
Grenade, hand, smoke, yellow, M–18	222620
Grenade, hand, smoke, white, HC, AN M–8	212415
Pot smoke, HC, M1	215409

APPENDIX IX
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. RULES. The following rules apply to the handling of all explosives and pyrotechnics.

a. Explosives will be handled only by personnel who have received individual instruction from a qualified instructor.

b. All personnel will be instructed in safety precautions of types ammunition and explosives to be used.

c. *One* person will be made responsible for observance of safety precautions in all tasks involving the use of explosives.

2. SIMULATOR, GUNFLASH M-110. Each simulator contains approximately one-fourth pound of explosive and is detonated by an electric blasting cap.

a. Smoking is prohibited while handling the ammunition.

b. Keep ammunition away from heat.

c. Handle ammunition carefully and do not apply pressure of sudden impact as the electric blasting caps are sensitive.

d. Primed ammunition should not be transported.

e. Electric blasting caps should not be carried in pockets.

f. The loader should have the contact wire in his possession while loading and allow no one near the control panel.

g. Load the simulator before connecting the ground wire.

h. Make certain that no one is within 150 feet of the simulator during firing.

i. Wait at least five (5) minutes before investigating misfires.

3. SIMULATED HAND GRENADES (COMMERCIAL TYPE). The grenades are activated by a pull-type friction igniter. The commercial type grenade explodes 5 to 8 seconds after the firing device is pulled.

4. PRACTICE ANTITANK MINE. The most commonly used antitank mine is the nonmetallic practice mine M9 (T3E1) with chemical fuze M12 (T3E1). There is no explosive in the body of the mine. The fuze contains the charge and is activated by a pressure of 300 to 400 pounds.

a. Inspect the fuze assembly and the fuze well for any damage or obstruction before arming.

b. Screw the fuze assembly finger tight. *Do not use any tools.*

c. The mine should be *dug in* before it is armed.

d. Handle the practice mine with the same care given a live service mine.

5. T–80, T–81, AND T–82. The T–80 is a flash-type booby trap, and the T–81 and T–82 are illuminating types. It is best to place the booby traps in trees at a height of about 12 feet or in the center of concertinas with trip wires running across likely avenues of approach.

6. FLASH AND SOUND SIGNAL M–74. This type pyrotechnic is fired from a pyrotechnic pistol M–8 or pyrotechnic projector M–9 and bursts at a height of approximately 200 feet.

a. Fire the pyrotechnic pistol or projector at a vertical angle of at least 60°.

b. Be sure that no one is in the line of fire.

c. Do not fire directly over troops.

7. SMOKE GRENADES AND SMOKE POTS.

a. Smoke Grenades.

(1) Do not handle grenades by the pull ring.

(2) When removing the safety pin hold the fuze lever firmly against the grenade body until grenade is thrown.

b. Smoke Pots.

(1) Keep your head well to one side when igniting smoke pots.

(2) Remain 25 feet away from burning pots.

8. SMALL ARMS BLANK AMMUNITION. Do not insert foreign objects in the cartridge case or in the base of the weapon.

9. SAFETY RADII.

Type explosive or pyrotechnic	
Simulator, gunflash M–110	150 feet
Booby-trap, flash T–80	5 feet
Booby-trap, illuminating T–81	5 feet
Booby-trap, illuminating T–82	5 feet
Simulator, hand grenade, T–79	30 feet
Grenade, hand, simulator, (Com'l type)	15 feet
Grenade, smoke, white HC AN–MS	15 feet
Grenade, smoke, colored M18	15 feet
Pot, smoke, HC M1	25 feet
Mine, antitank non-metallic, practice M–9 (T3E1) with fuze chemical, mine, AT, nonmetallic practice M–12 (T3E1).	25 feet
Cal .30 ammunition blank	60 feet
Cal .45 ammunition blank	60 feet
Cal .50 ammunition blank	60 feet
10 gauge shotgun blank	60 feet

APPENDIX X
PLAN FOR CONVERSION OF AGGRESSOR ARMY FORCES

HEADQUARTERS 1ST AIRBORNE DIVISION
Fort Riley, Kans.

TRAINING MEMORANDUM 4 March 195__
NUMBER 19

Effective until 15 April 195__ unless sooner rescinded.

GENERAL PLAN FOR CONVERSION OF AGGRESSOR ARMY FORCES

1. *General.*

a. The purpose of these instructions is to provide for conversion of designated United States Army units to Aggressor Army units in order of battle, organization, equipment and uniforms.

b. All United States units designated herein will, upon completion of the exercise, revert to their original United States designation and status.

c. Effective 20 March 195__ United States units indicated herein are temporarily redesignated as Aggressor Army units in accordance with attached appendixes (see incl. No. 1).

d. Aggressor unit designations, names and ranks contained herein are for Exercise SUNFLOWER only. For all other purposes normal administrative procedures apply.

e. The Aggressor unit designation and the Aggressor names contained herein will not be released to members of this command other than those requiring this information for planning purposes until 20 March 195__. All units will use United States designation until the above date.

f. Where Aggressor names are not provided herein, they will be arbitrarily selected and assigned to all personnel. German and Spanish names are appropriate. Such names may be an adaptation or translation of the individual's actual name. Preparation of individual identity books will be expedited to the extent that no information revealing unit designation, etc., is entered prior to 20 March 195__.

2. *Conversion procedure.*

a. Reorganize to indicated type Aggressor unit.

b. Complete identity books for all personnel except for information revealing identity of unit and in cases of personnel having an assigned Aggressor order of battle name.

c. Attach collar tabs and sleeve patches to shirts. Unit designation will not be marked upon uniforms prior to 20 March 195__ (numbering stamps will be used for the purpose of marking uniforms).

d. Simulator banks, blank firing adapters, and attachments will be drawn as indicated in inclosure No. 4.

e. All vehicles and equipment will be marked with the appropriate insignia prior to 23 March 195__ (see incl. No. 5).

f. Unit designation and assigned order of battle names will be issued later.

3. *Simulation units.* Simulated units and/or elements thereof will not be played tactically other than as reserve except on specific instructions from this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BROWN:

OFFICIAL

C. W. JONES
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

s/J. V. Miller
J. V. MILLER
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

5 Incls:

1. Conversion list—United States to Aggressor.
2. Uniform markings for specific units.
3. Aggressor uniforms and insignia.
4. Weapons, ammunition, special equipment, and simulation devices.
5. Marking vehicles and equipment with appendix I.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A."

Incl #1 to Tng Memo No. 19
Hq 1st Abn Div. dtd 4 March 195__

CONVERSION LIST, 80TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AGGRESSOR ORDER OF BATTLE

US designation	*Aggressor designation*	*Grade*	*Aggressor name*
Commanding General	Commanding General.	Gen of Div	BUSCH, Gustave
Assistant CG	Assistant CG	Gen of Brig	SCHULTZ, Warren
Chief of Staff	Chief of Staff	Colonel	NEUMAN, Harold
G1	Administrative Officer.	Commandant	KRIMMEL, Hans
G2	Intelligence Officer	Commandant	MUELIER, Erich
G3	Operations Officer	Commandant	KAHN, Ernst
G4	Supply Officer	Commandant	DRESSLER, Johann

Hq & Hq Co, 1st Abn Div.	2 Hq & Svc Co, 80th Abn Div.	Captain	KLEIN, Horst
Med Det, 1st Abn Div.	Med Det, 8 Comp Svc Bn.	Commandant	BERRY, Ritter
Band, 1st Abn Div	Band, 8 Comp Svc Bn.	WO	HOFFMAN, Otto
Sig Co, 1st Abn Div	38 Sig Bn (GHQ)	Commandant	GRIMM, Rolf
MP Co. 1st Abn Div.	MP Co, 8 Comp Svc Bn.	Captain	LEHMANN, Bruno
Ord-Maint Co, 1st Abn Div.	Ord-Maint Co, 8 Comp Svc Bn.	Captain	KLINE, Max
QM Co, 1st Abn Div	QM Co, 8 Comp Svc Bn.	Captain	HINDMAN, Kurt
Recon Co, 1st Abn Div.	19 Armed Recon Bn	Commandant	ASCHE, Ludwig
Repl Co, 1st Abn Div.	Repl Co, 8 Comp Svc Bn.	Captain	SCHROEDER, Willi
Prcht Maint Co, 1st Abn Div.	Prcht Maint Co, 8 Comp Svc Bn.	Major	BRAYFIELD, Emil
AT Plat, 1st Abn Div.	Scty Play, 8 Comp Svc Bn.	Lieutenant	NEWMAN, Theodor
207 Med Bn, 1st Abn Div.	2 Abn Med Bn, 80 Abn Div.	Commandant	BRUER, Helmuth
217 Tank Bn	31 Tank Regt (GHQ).	Commandant	GRUET, Georg

US designation	*Aggressor designation*	*Grade*	*Aggressor name*
1st Division Artillery	611 Gun-How Brig (Atchd), 42 Arty Div.	Gen of Brig	HAGER, Julius
276 Abn FA Bn	12 Gun-How Regt (Atchd).	Colonel	GERHARDT, Fabian
356 Abn FA Bn	13 Gun-How Regt (Atchd).	Colonel	KERBERG, Erwin
88 Abn FA Bn	14 Gun-How Regt (Atchd).	Colonel	STEIN, Heinrich
219 Abn FA Bn	91 Abn Arty Bn, 80 Abn Div.	Commandant	SCHOEN, Karl
70 Abn AA Bn	8 Abn AA Bn, 4 Abn Brig.	Commandant	KLEM, Siegfried
404 Abn Inf Regt	4 Abn Brig, 80th Abn Div.	Gen of Brig	HAEGER, Walther
Hq Co (–)	41 Hq Co	Captain	BECKMAIR, Franz
I & R Plat	4 Abn Recon Co	Captain	ECHARDT, Alfred
Commo Plat	4 Abn Sig Co	Captain	KNOLL, Joachim
1 Bn, 404 AIR (–).	1 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	KRIEGER, Johan
Co Hq & 75 RR Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	1 Co, 4 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	HAUCK, Peter
2 Bn, 404 AIR (–).	2 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	VOGEL, Hermann
Co Hq & 75 RR Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	2 Co, 4 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	ANHEUSER, Fritz
3 Bn, 404 AIR (–).	3 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	SCHMITT, Leo
Co Hq & 75 Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	3 Co, 4 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	MORITZ, Jerome
Co A, 93 Tank Bn	3 Abn Tank Bn (Brig).	Commandant	SCHAUB, Wolfgang
Support Co, 404 AIR	941 Abn Arty Bn (Brig).	Commandant	MILLER, Reinhold
Svc Co & Med Co, 404 AIR.	4 Abn Svc Bn (Brig).	Major	BUSCH, Luther
A Co, 207 Abn Engr Bn.	4 Abn Engr Co (Brig).	Captain	LINDBURG, Eugen
405 Abn Inf Regt	5 Abn Brig, 80 Abn Div.	Gen of Brig	BACH, Werner
Hq Co (–)	42 Hq Co	Captain	JACOBS, Eccard
I & R Plat	5 Abn Recon Co	Captain	STEINE, Jan
Commo Plat	5 Abn Sig Co	Captain	HAMBOURG, Gunder
1 Bn, 405 AIR (–)	5 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	STAHLE, Roland

US designation	*Aggressor designation*	*Grade*	*Aggressor name*
Co Hq & 75 RR Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	1 Co, 5 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	DOERR, Erhard
2 Bn, 405 AIR (–).	6 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	BACHLE, Sixt
Co Hq & 75 RR Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	2 Co, 5 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	KOEHLER, Wolf
3 Bn, 405 AIR (–).	7 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	WILHELMS, Jurgen
Co Hq & 75 RR Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	3 Co, 5 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	GRAFE, Albrecht
Co B, 93 Tank Bn	4 Abn Tank Bn (Brig).	Commandant	KAUFMANN, Viktor
Support Co, 405 AIR	942 Abn Arty Bn (Brig).	Commandant	STOLZ, Kirk
Svc Co & Med Co, 405 AIR.	5 Abn Svc Bn (Brig).	Major	EIPPER, Konrad
B Co, 207 Abn Engr Bn.	5 Abn Engr Co (Brig).	Captain	MEYER, Ewald
225 Abn Inf Regt	6 Abn Brig (Atchd), 70 Abn Div.	Gen of Brig	EYERMAN, Oskar
Hq Co (–)	43 Hq Co	Captain	GUTMANN, Adolf
I & R Plat	6 Abn Recon Co	Captain	WERNER, Sigurd
Commo Plat	6 Abn Sig Co	Captain	FELDEN, Ulrich
1 Bn, 225 AIR (–).	9 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	BAUMER, Josins
Co Hq & 75 RR Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	1 Co, 6 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	RUHNKE, Martin
2 Bn, 225 AIR (–).	10 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	DIETRICH, Bodo
Co Hq & 75 RR Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	2 Co, 6 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	GEYR, August
3 Bn, 225 AIR (–).	11 Prcht Rif Bn	Commandant	PAULBERG, Hansel
Co Hq & 75 RR Sect, Hv Wpns Co.	3 Co, 6 Abn AT Bn.	Captain	FRANZ, Lucifer
Co C, 93 Tank Bn	5 Abn Tank Bn (Brig).	Commandant	RANZ, Heinz
Support Co, 225 AIR	93 Abn Arty Bn (Brig).	Commandant	ADLER, Brand
Svc Co & Med Co, 225 AIR.	6 Abn Svc Bn (Brig).	Major	MULLER, Dienst
C Co, 207 Abn Engr Bn.	6 Abn Engr Co (Brig).	Captain	GUNTHER, Lewis

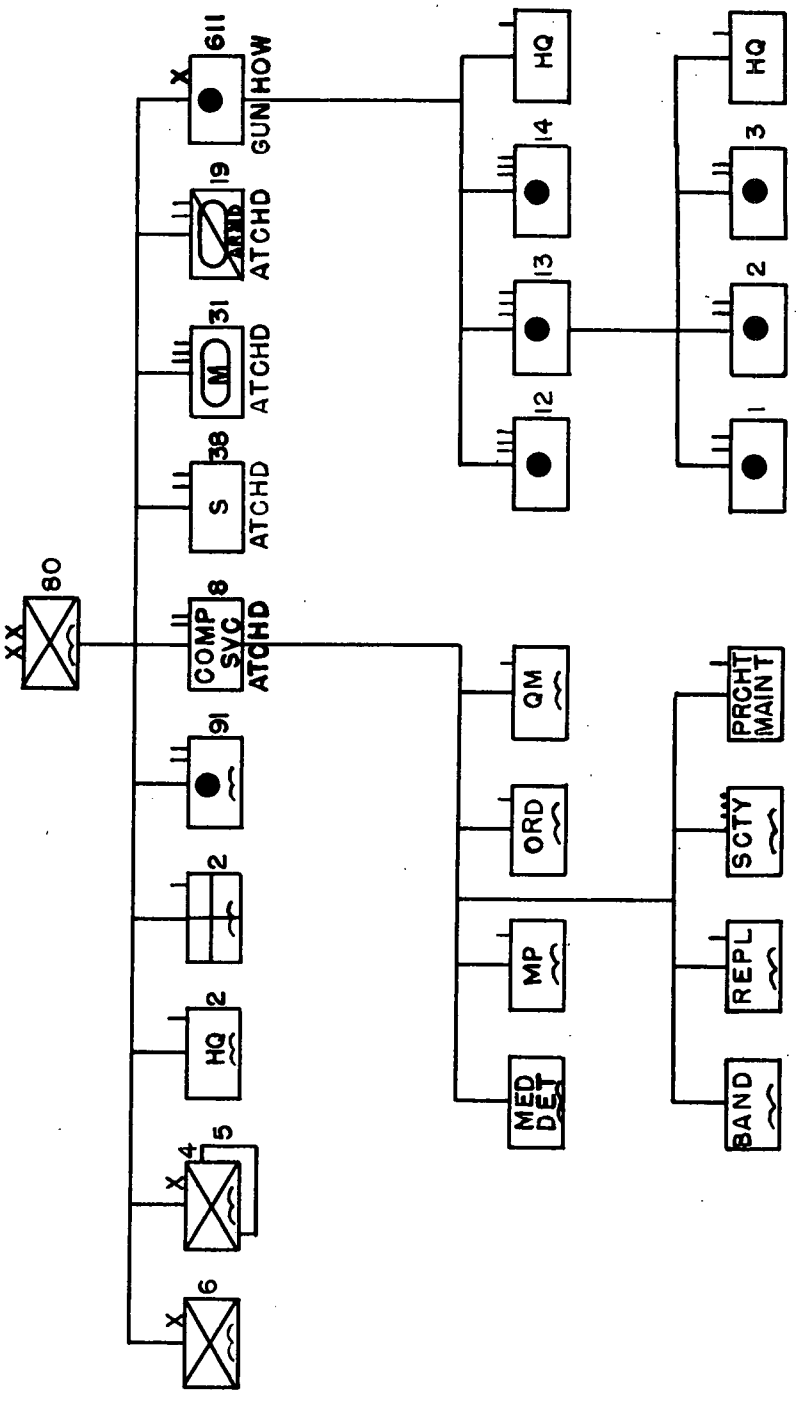


Figure 18. Organizational chart, Aggressor 80th Airborne Division.

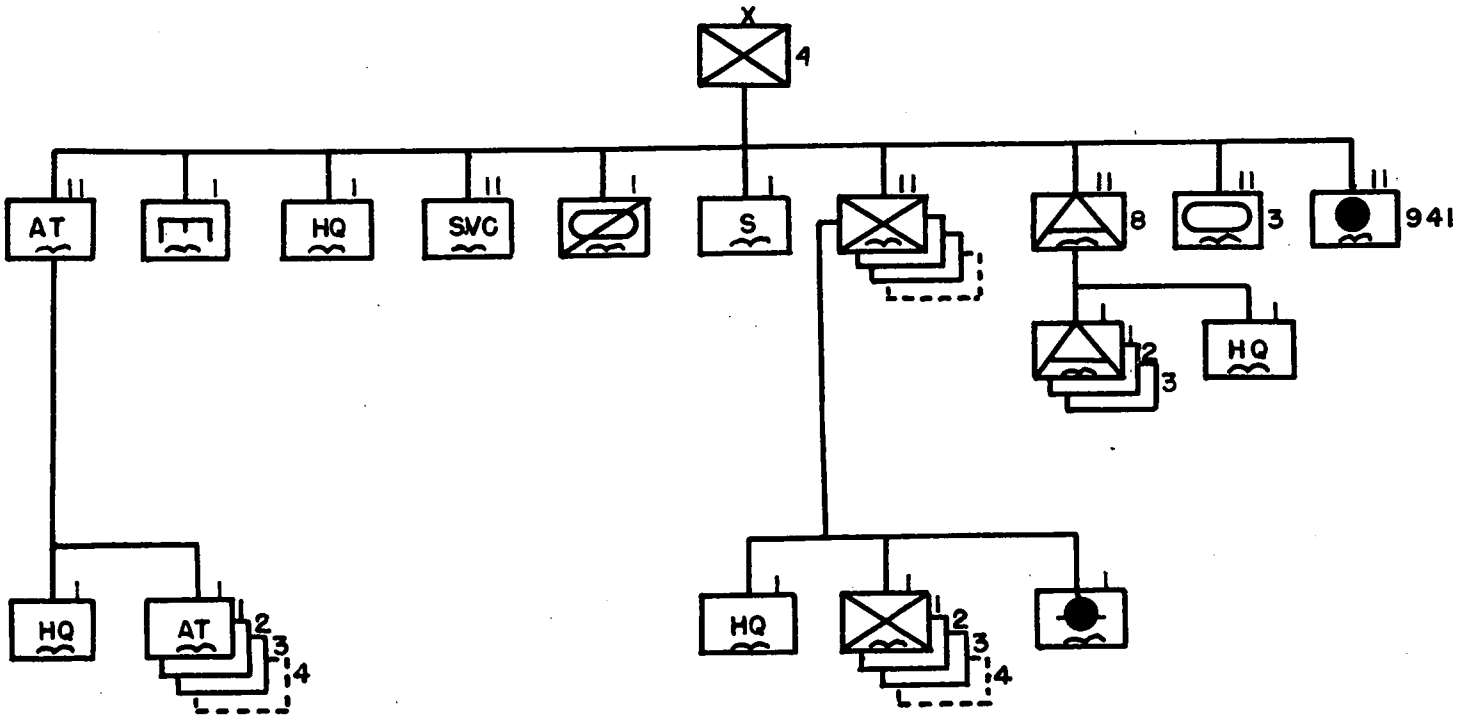


Figure 19. Organizational chart, Aggressor 4th Airborne Brigade, 80th Airborne Division.

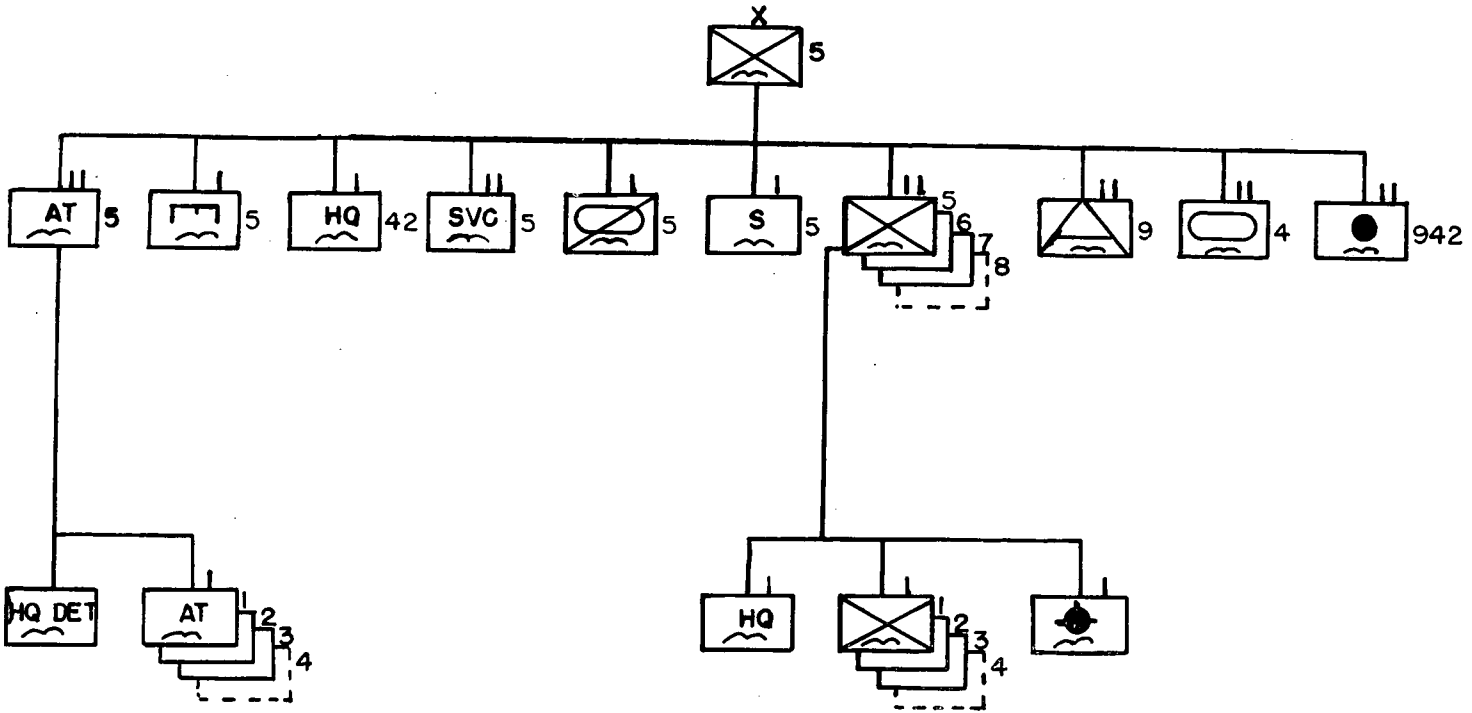


Figure 20. Organizational chart, Aggressor 5th Airborne Brigade, 80th Airborne Division.

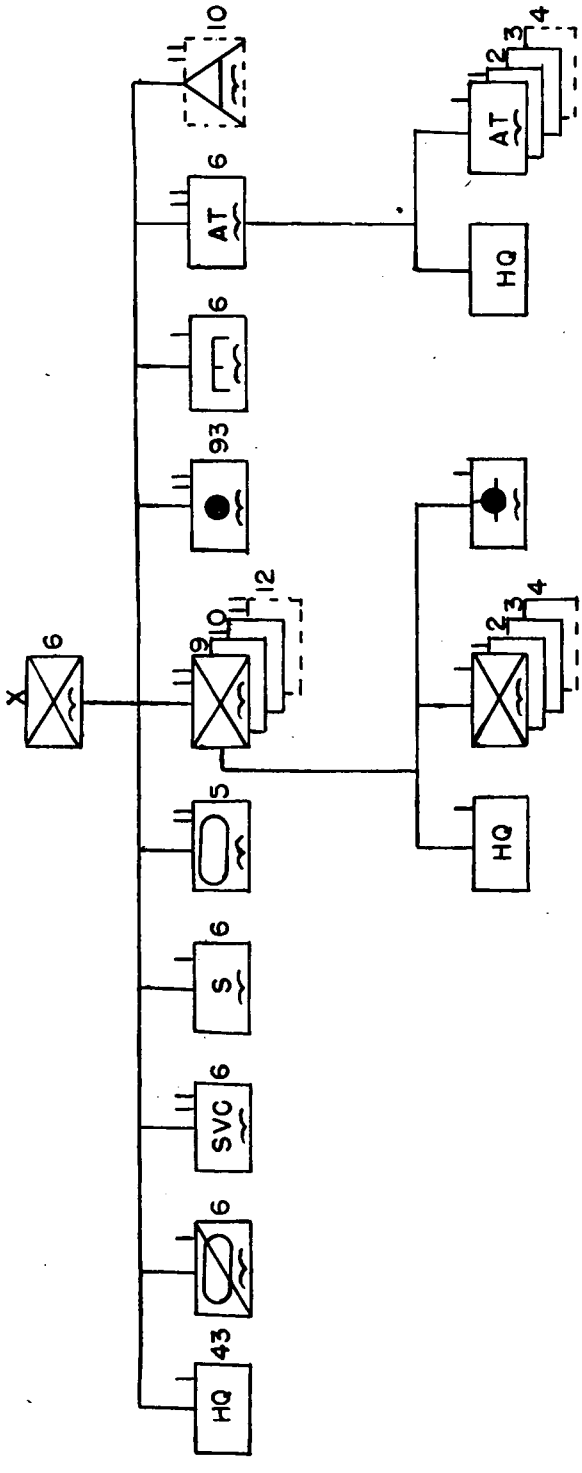


Figure 21. Organizational chart, Aggressor 6th Airborne Brigade, 70th Airborne Division.

Incl #2 to Tng Memo No. 19
Hq 1st Abn Div. dtd 4 March 195__

UNIFORM MARKINGS

	Unit	*Collar*	*Tabs*	*Sleeve*	*Tabs*
2	Hq & Svc Co, 80th Abn Div	2	Red	80	Blue
	Med Det, 8 CSB	8	Blue	First	White
	Band, 8 CSB	8	Blue	First	White
38	Sig Bn (GHQ)	38	Tan	First	White
	MP Co, 8 CSB	8	Blue	First	White
	Ord-Maint Co, 8 CSB	8	Blue	First	White
	QM Co, 8 CSB	8	Blue	First	White
19	Armed Recon Bn (GHQ)	19	Yellow	First	White
	Repl Co, CSB	8	Blue	First	White
	Prcht Maint Co, 8 CSB	8	Blue	First	White
	Security Plat, 8 CSB	8	Blue	First	White
2	Abn Med Bn, 80th Abn Div	2	Blue	80	Blue
31	Tank Regt (GHQ)	31	Yellow	First	White
611	Gun-How Brig (Atchd) 42 Arty Div	611	White	42	White
	12 Gun-How Regt	12	White	42	White
	13 Gun-How Regt	13	White	42	White
	14 Gun-How Regt	14	White	42	White
91	Abn Arty Bn, 80th Abn Div	91	White	80	Blue
8	Abn AA Bn, 4 Abn Brig	8	White	80	Blue
4	Abn Brig, 80th Abn Div	4	Red	80	Blue
41	Hq Co	41	Red	80	Blue
4	Abn Recon Co	4	Red	80	Blue
4	Abn Sig Co	4	Tan	80	Blue
1st	Prcht Rif Bn	1	Red	80	Blue
2d	Prcht Rif Bn	2	Red	80	Blue
3d	Prcht Rif Bn	3	Red	80	Blue
3d	Abn Tank Bn	3	Yellow	80	Blue
941	Abn Arty Bn	941	White	80	Blue
4	Abn Svc Bn	4	Blue	80	Blue
4	Abn AT Bn	4	Red	80	Blue
4	Abn Engr Co	4	Black	80	Blue
5th	Abn Brig, 80th Abn Div	5	Red	80	Blue
42	Hq Co	42	Red	80	Blue
5	Abn Recon Co	5	Red	80	Blue
5	Abn Sig Co	5	Tan	80	Blue
5th	Prcht Rif Bn	5	Red	80	Blue
6th	Prcht Rif Bn	6	Red	80	Blue
7th	Prcht Rif Bn	7	Red	80	Blue
4th	Abn Tank Bn	4	Yellow	80	Blue
942d	Abn Arty Bn	942	White	80	Blue

Unit	*Collar*	*Tabs*	*Sleeve*	*Tabs*
5th Abn Svc Bn	5	Blue	80	Blue
5th Abn AT Bn	5	Red	80	Blue
5th Abn Engr Co	5	Black	80	Blue
6th Abn Brig (Atchd) 70th Abn Div	6	Red	70	Blue
43 Hq Co	43	Red	70	Blue
6 Abn Recon Co	6	Red	70	Blue
6 Abn Sig Co	6	Tan	70	Blue
9th Prcht Rif Bn	9	Red	70	Blue
10th Prcht Rif Bn	10	Red	70	Blue
11th Prcht Rif Bn	11	Red	70	Blue
5th Abn Tank Bn	5	Yellow	70	Blue
93d Abn Arty Bn	93	White	70	Blue
6th Abn Svc Bn	6	Blue	70	Blue
6th Abn AT Bn	6	Red	70	Blue
6th Abn Engr Co	6	Black	70	Blue

Incl #3 to Tng Memo No. 19
Hq 1st Abn Div, dtd 4 March 195__

AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS, INSIGNIA, AND IDENTIFICATION

1. Normally uniforms should be drawn on the basis of two per front-line soldier and one per individual in service units.

2. Aggressor collar and sleeve insignia will be worn by all personnel of the Aggressor force. (Do not launder or clean shirts with insignia attached, as discoloring will result from fading.)

3. Collar tabs and sleeve patches will be marked with appropriate Aggressor unit identification. (To be issued later.)

4. Appropriate rank, as indicated in the Aggressor Order of Battle, will be assumed by all commanders and officers of the Aggressor force. Where rank of equivalent positions is not indicated in the Order of Battle, personnel will assume Aggressor rank equivalent to their actual United States rank. (FM 30-101)

5. Insignia of branch of unit (collar tabs and sleeve patches) will be drawn on the basis of two sets per individual.

6. Aggressor insignia of grade or rank will be drawn on the basis of one set per individual, other than 2d Lieutenants and Majors, who are playing comparable rank in the Aggressor force and can therefore use their own insignia.

7. Aggressor identification books and cards will be issued on the basis on one per individual.

8. Numbering stamps for insignia will be issued on the basis of one set per Company or equivalent size unit.

9. Aggressor War Room passes are issued as directed by the Aggressor force commander.

Incl #4 to Tng Memo No. 19
Hq 1st Abn Div, dtd 4 March 195_

WEAPONS, ATTACHMENTS, AMMUNITION AND SIMULATION EQUIPMENT

1. WEAPONS.

a. All units will redistribute organic weapons on hand in accordance with the appropriate Aggressor organizational tables of allowances contained in FM 30–102.

(1) 156 SMGs per regiment will be used to represent 156 Aggressor LMGs.

(2) 55 BARs, 34 LMGs, 12 HMGs and 43 MGs Cal. .50 per regiment will be used to represent 144 Aggressor HMGs.

(3) 4.2 in. mortars and 81-mm mortars will be used to represent Aggressor 120-mm mortars.

(4) 60-mm mortars will be used to represent Aggressor 50-mm mortars.

(5) Six 90-mm guns of the Support Company plus two pneumatic pieces will be used to represent the eight 75-mm guns of the Aggressor 75-mm Gun Battalion.

(6) Twelve 75-mm recoilless rifles of the Heavy Weapons Companies plus four 57-mm pneumatic pieces will be used to represent the sixteen 75-mm AT guns of the Aggressor Antitank Battalion.

b. Additional weapons required to complete reorganization will be obtained by requisition to Ordnance Officer.

2. ATTACHMENTS. Standard attachments for Gun, Machine Cal. .30 Browning M1917A and Gun, Machine Cal. .30 Browning 1919A4 will be requisitioned on the basis of one per gun.

3. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND SIMULATION DEVICES.

a. The following units will draw the Multiple Tube Simulator Bank as prescribed below—

Unit	*Quantity*
88 Abn FA Bn	6
219 Abn FA Bn	6
276 Abn FA Bn	6
356 Abn FA Bn	6
Regimental Support Company	2 per company
81-mm mortar and 4.2 in. mortar units	1 per two mortars

b. Nonstandard Firing Devices. Units listed below will draw the following adapters:

Unit	*Weapon*	*Adapter*	*Quantity*
404 Abn Inf Regt	SMG Cal. .45 M3A1	SMG M–3	104
	MG Cal. .30 M1919A6	MG MA6	34
	57-mm Recoilless Rifle	57-mmRR	20
	75-mm Recoilless Rifle	75-mmRR	10
	MG Cal. .50 M2	50 Cal MG	10
405 Abn Inf Regt	SMG Cal. .45 M3A1	SMG M–3	104
	MG Cal. .30 M1919A6	MG MA6	34
	57-mm Recoilless Rifle	57-mmRR	20
	75-mm Recoilless Rifle	75-mmRR	10
	MG Cal. .50 M2	50 Cal MG	10
225 Abn Inf Regt	SMG Cal. .45 M3A1	SMG M–3	104
	MG Cal. .30 M1919A6	MG MA 6	34
	57-mm Recoilless Rifle	57-mmRR	20
	75-mm Recoilless Rifle	75-mmRR	10
	MG Cal. .50 M2	50 Cal MG	9
217 Tank Bn	75-mm Gun (M24 Tank)	75TK	5
	90-mm Gun (M26 Tank)	90 TK	22
93 Tank Bn	75-mm Gun (M24 Tank)	75TK	10
	76-mm Gun (M4A3 Tank)	76TK	17
70 Abn AA Bn	40-mm Gun (Gun, 40-mm A–1).	40-mm	11

c. Prefabricated Pneumatic Equipment.

(1) Units listed below will draw prefabricated pneumatic equipment and maintenance equipment, to be employed for rear area activity, in accordance with the Aggressor Operation Plan—

Unit	*Prefabricated pneumatic device (app. VI)*	*Quantity*
207 Abn Engr Bn	Car, Armored light, M8, 6 x 6, Mod 16	9
	Tank, medium, M4A1, Mod 4, EB	5
	Tank, light, M5A1, Mod 3, EB	13
	Truck, ¼-ton, 4 x 4, Mod 6, EB Dwg	167
	Truck, ¾-ton, 4 x 4, weapons carrier, Mod 7, w/cover	50
	Truck, ¾-ton, 4 x 4, Weapons carrier, Mod 7x, w/o cover.	52
	Truck, 2½-ton, 6 x 6, cargo, LWB, Mod 8, w/cover	50
	Truck, 2½-ton, 6 x 6, cargo LWB, Mod 8x, w/o cover	31
	Gun, 40-mm, AA, M1, Mod 11, EB Dwg	52
	Gun, 90-mm, AA, M1, Mod 12, EB Dwg	46
	Howitzer, 105-mm, M2A1, Mod 13	111
	Gun, 155-mm, Assault, M1, Mod 14, EB Dwg	27

(2) Following units will draw prefabricated pneumatic equipment for representation of organic weapons:

204 Abn Inf Regt		
Support Co	Gun, 90-mm, AA, M1, Mod 12, EB Dwg	2
	Truck, 2½-ton, 6 x 6, cargo, LWB, w/o cover	2
Aggr AT Bn	Gun, 57-mm, AT, M1, Mod 15, EB Dwg	4
205 Abn Inf Regt	Do.	
225 Abn Inf Regt	Do.	
70 Abn AA Regt	Gun, 40-mm, AA, M1, Mod 11, EB Dwg	13

d. Sonic Units. Small and large sonic units are allocated to the following units:

Unit	*Type*	*Quantity*
Hq and Hq Co. 1st Abn Div	Small	1
204 Abn Inf Regt	Small	5
205 Abn Inf Regt	Small	5
225 Abn Inf Regt	Small	5
1st Div Artillery	Large	14

Incl #5 to Tng Memo No. 19
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MARKING VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Vehicles and equipment will be marked with the Aggressor Trigon as shown in appendix I.

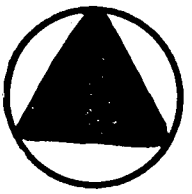
2. The Aggressor Trigon is a green equilateral triangle on a circular white background. The points of the triangle touch the circumference of the circle.

3. Units will prepare stencils by cutting out the portions labeled white on the illustration.

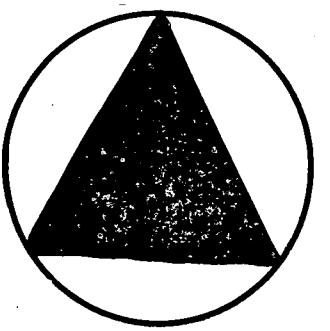
4. Soluble white paint will be drawn through the G4 on the basis of one gallon per 85 vehicles.

5. United States tactical marking (star) will be obliterated. United States unit markings will not be removed.

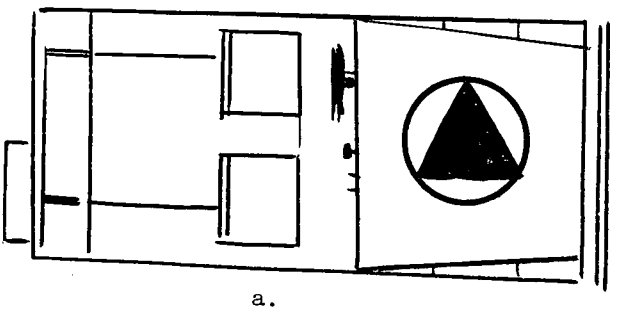
6. Tanks and vehicles will be marked with large Trigon, clearly visible by normal air observation.



SMALL TRIGON
(diameter 4")

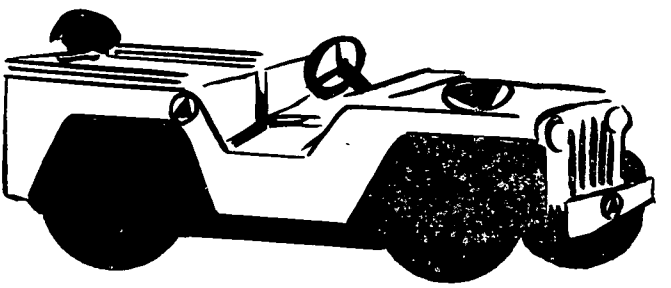


LARGE TRIGON
(diameter 20")



a.

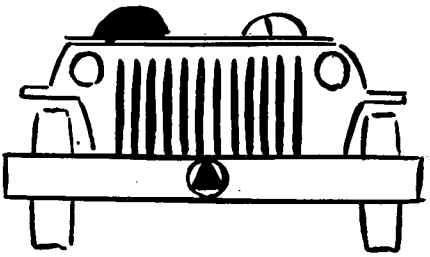
TRUCK 1/4 TON 4x4
(top view)



b.

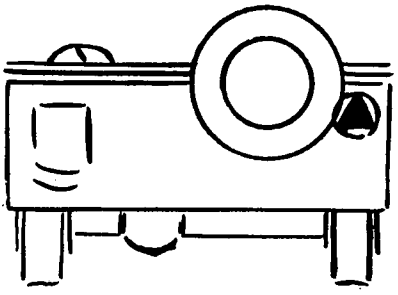
TRUCK 1/4 TON 4x4
(side view)

Figure 22. Aggressor marking of vehicles.



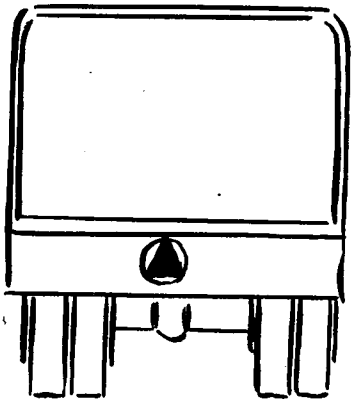
c.

TRUCK 1/4 TON 4x4
(front view)



d.

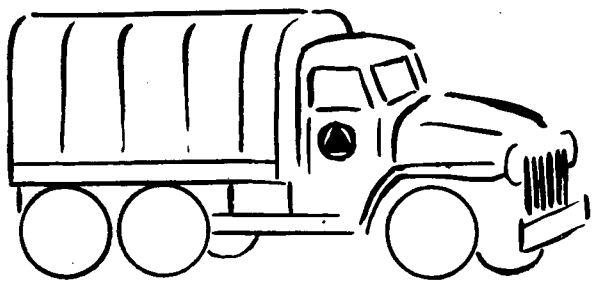
TRUCK 1/4 TON 4x4
(rear view)



e.

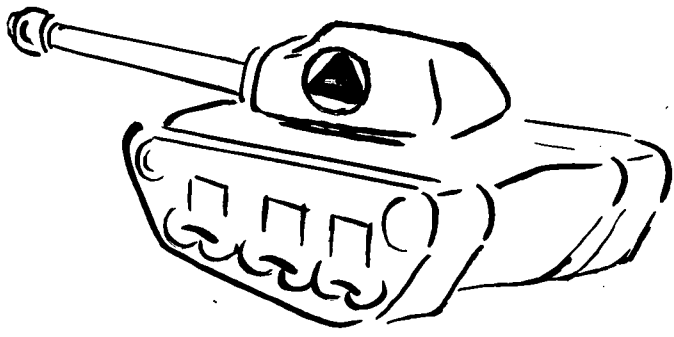
TRUCK 3/4 TON, AND LARGER
(rear view)

Figure 22. Aggressor marking of vehicles—Continued.



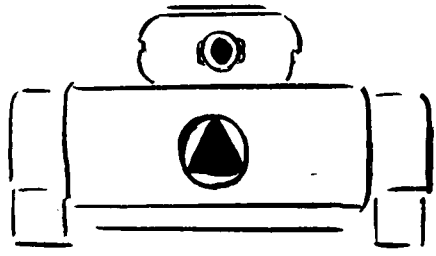
f.

TRUCK 3/4 TON, OR LARGER
(side view)



g.

ARMORED VEHICLES
(Aggressor marking on turret)



h.

ARMORED VEHICLES
(front view)

Figure 22. Aggressor marking of vehicles.—Continued.

APPENDIX XI
(SAMPLE) AGGRESSOR SCENARIO EXERCISE

Section I. AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE

1. Authorized Departure (par. 2, FM 30–102, Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces). The sample Aggressor Scenario is an Authorized Departure from Aggressor history according to above reference Field Manual. Written Aggressor Situations of this type will not be recorded in subsequent revisions of appropriate Aggressor Manuals.

2. Aggressor West's government, religion, political philosophy, organization, equipment, tactical doctrine and general nature of its troops are identical with that of the Aggressor Homeland and are used in this scenario as set forth in Aggressor Manuals.

Section II. AGGRESSOR SCENARIO EXERCISE

1. PHASE I. The OHIO and MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, under United States East control, form the international boundary between Aggressor West and United States East. Aggressor West, a satellite of Aggressor (FM 30–102), holds all former United States East territory lying west of the international boundary. Control of the waterways and the ports at the mouth of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER has been the objective of Aggressor West since ratification of the treaty establishing the boundary.

During 19__ and 19__, the diplomatic relations became strained. Numerous border incidents were reported and both sides protested violation of the boundary line by numerous unauthorized crossings.

Early in 19__ diplomatic relations were broken off, and frequent clashes between border guards followed. A general feeling of tension and war hysteria prevailed throughout both nations. Aggressor West adopted the slogan "Struggle for Lasting Peace."

During the period 18 July through 24 July 19__, United States line-crossers and numerous civilians infiltrating across the United States controlled waterways along the Boundary, to United States East in order to escape the rigors of living under an Aggressor form of government, observed what appeared to be an intense build-up of Aggressor West forces in OHIO near the boundary. Of special interest was the report received on 21 July 19__ from a usually reliable source, that

long columns of armored and mechanized vehicles, as well as convoys of troop carrying vehicles, were moving in the direction of BARTON, OHIO. In the BELPRE-ROCKLAND-LITTLE HOCKING, OHIO area war matériel was being stockpiled. All reporting agencies observed that the Aggressor West build-up was being accomplished in an extremely expeditious, but orderly manner, indicating well trained armed forces preparing for immediate and large scale offensive operations.

A noticable increase in both water and air transport was observed between the CARIBBEAN and Aggressor controlled gulf ports in TEXAS. Reports from GALVESTON and other major ports in the Gulf area indicated that large shipments of troops and materials were arriving daily and outgoing ships were being loaded with petroleum products and food destined for CARIBBEAN ports. An agent in SHREVESPORT, LOUISIANA reported that a large crate, marked secret, broken in unloading, contained what appeared to be part of a launching platform for rockets or guided missiles. This box and others similarly marked, were hastily moved under heavy guard.

Aggressor West military construction all along the boundary was stepped up with emphasis on building and improving air bases. Concentrations of jet aircraft of the attack bomber and ground attack types were reported.

2. AGGRESSOR WEST TROOP DISPOSITIONS. (See sketch No. 1.)

United States Intelligence agencies reported Aggressor West troop dispositions along the International Boundary during the month of July 19__ as follows:

a. 3 unidentified Rifle Divisions and 3 Medium Tank Regiments in OHIO. 1 unidentified Ground Attack Division in OHIO.

b. 5th Mechanized Division in INDIANA.

c. XXXVI Corps Headquarters at INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

d. 7th Mechanized Division and the 61st Rifle Division in ILLINOIS.

e. Second Army Headquarters at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

f. 27th Airborne Division in MISSOURI.

g. 42d Tank Division in ARKANSAS.

h. 62d Rifle and 20th Fusilier Mechanized Division in LOUISIANA.

3. PHASE II. At 0500 hours, 25 July 19__, elements of the Aggressor West forces from OHIO, eastern most state of Aggressor West, launched an attack on United States East and forced crossings of the OHIO RIVER at several points. Main thrusts were at WHEELING and PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA. At WHEELING, an estimated reinforced RCT forced a crossing of the river, using 3 rail-

road and 4 vehicle bridges, in a successful surprise move, and by 0630 were in complete control of the vast rail marshalling yards and factories in the vicinity of the river. Other elements of the attacking Aggressor force made amphibious assault landings north and south of the city. United States East Forces holding positions on three hills inside the city which command the waterfront area resisted stubbornly. Aggressor West ground forces with artillery and air support overcame this resistance by 1100 hours and over-ran the entire city and swept on toward FAIRMONT. By 2000 hours, after encountering only light resistance for the remainder of the day, Aggressor West forces occupied the general line PINE GROVE, (WEST VIRGINIA)-UNIONTOWN-NEW FREEPORT (PENNSYLVANIA) and were continuing the attack to the south and east in an attempt to link up with Aggressor troops east and northeast of PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA. (See sketch No. 2.)

Simultaneous with the attack on WHEELING, an Aggressor West RCT crossed the OHIO RIVER at PARKERSBURG, against light resistance, captured the city, and continued their advance to the east and northeast. By 1200 hours the towns of MURPHYTOWN, DAVISVILLE, WALKER, and SLATE were occupied by Aggressor West, and spearheads were reaching toward GOOSE CREEK and MACFARLAND. Mechanized and infantry troops enjoyed close support from air and artillery. The morale of captured Aggressor soldiers was high. They indicated that Aggressor West forces anticipated capture of WASHINGTON, D. C. with little difficulty. By later afternoon of 25 July, Aggressor troops were hammering at the PIKE-HARRISVILLE-CANTWELL-MACFARLAND line and by 2100 hours the Aggressor West had secured that line.

At 0630 hours, 26 July, 19__, Aggressor West troops attacked to extend their spearheads into WEST VIRGINIA. By 1145 hours assault elements of the WHEELING invasion force captured the towns of BURTON, WADESTOWN, and ARCHER. United States East resistance strengthened during this period but was overwhelmed by Aggressor West Forces, flushed with the successes of the initial day's fighting. Aggressor West vigorously pushed to the general line ASHLEY-SMITHFIELD-FAIRVIEW (WEST VIRGINIA). At 0630 hours, 26 July 19__, the PARKERSBURG invasion forces attacked Eastward from PIKE, HARRISVILLE, CANTWELL, and MACFARLAND against light United States resistance. By 1200 hours Aggressor West troops advanced to the general line SMITHVILLE-FULLMAN-TOLLGATE, where United States East troops in well-prepared positions and reinforced bunkers slowed the Aggressor West advance. To neutralize these strong points, Aggressor West employed air, armor, and artillery. After sustaining severe losses, the

PARKERSBURG invasion force secured a general line 4 to 6 miles East of SMITHVILLE, PULLMAN, and TOLLGATE. During the night, Aggressor West conducted extensive patrolling to obtain information on the disposition and strength of United States East troops in the area.

At 0500 hours 27 July, 19__, Aggressor West Forces resumed the attack. Aggressor West ground attack bombers, in close support of ground troops, strafed and bombed the towns of TANNER and SMITHBURG, inflicting extremely heavy damage to installations, railroad yards and supplies. By 1400 hours the PARKERSBURG invasion force had reached a general line TANNER-AUBURN-SMITHBURG. The south flank of the WHEELING invasion force linked with the north flank of the PARKERSBURG invasion force at 1800 hours, in the vicinity of SMITHBURG, WEST VIRGINIA. Elements of an Aggressor West unit encountered heavy United States resistance in the areas Southeast of SMITHFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA. A United States East Armored Division launched a counterattack but was overcome by Aggressor West Forces using close support air, and Aggressor West resumed the offensive. With the consolidation of the two spearheads at SMITHSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA, a formidable Aggressor West force was poised to continue the attack. Meeting only moderate resistance, Aggressor West secured the general line SAND FORK-ALUM BRIDGE-AVON-BRISTOL-BROWN-MANNINGTON. During the night 27–28 July, United States East Forces in this area received intermittent artillery and sporadic small arms fire. Aggressor West Air bombed WESTON, FAIRMONT and CLARKSBURG. Friendly sources reported that Aggressor West troops in the FAIRMONT-CLARKSBURG area were to be reinforced on the night 27–28 July. (See sketch No. 2.)

On 28 July, 19__, Aggressor West pushed off in a predawn attack. This attack was temporarily halted by United States East troops who had occupied the high ground South of FAIRMONT. However, Aggressor West continued the attack through the night, and forced the United States East Forces to vacate their positions.

Upon reaching a line East of WESTON, CLARKSBURG, and FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA at 2315 hours 29 July, Aggressor West dug in and initiated intensive patrol action. United States Intelligence indicated that enemy bomber strikes were scheduled for GRAFTON, but these were cancelled because of inclement weather. An Aggressor sabotage team crossed the TYGART RIVER, entered GRAFTON under cover of darkness, and disrupted water and electrical utilities of the community.

On 30 July 19__, the Aggressor West encountered only light resistance in the GRAFTON area but met stubborn opposition in the vicinity of BRYDON. BARRYBURG, however, was easily taken.

By 2155 Aggressor West held the general line NESTORVILLE-ELLAMORE-CLEMENTS (WEST VIRGINIA).

On 31 July, Aggressor West troops continued the advance against light resistance. The rough and mountainous terrain limited the use of tanks and heavy equipment. Aggressor West forces reduced bunkers and other fortifications prepared on commanding terrain by United States East troops. By 1200 hours after savage fighting, Aggressor West held the general line PARSONS-ALBENA-GLADY (WEST VIRGINIA).

On 3 August 19__, Aggressor West Forces East of ELKINS-PARSONS Area, were reported preparing to attack to the East. (See sketch No. 2.)

On 4 August 19__, Aggressor advance e ements consisting of an estimated battalion combat team, reached positions in the DRYFORK-HARMAN area. (Note: At this point, the tactical phase of the exercise commences.)

4. ORDER OF BATTLE.

a. The unit histories which follow contain information which has not been previously published.

b. The 61st Rifle Division: In June 19__, the 61st Rifle Division was assigned to occupation duty in the CARIBBEAN area under the II Corps. This Division was next ident fied in Western CUBA in July 19__. In September 19__, United States Intelligence reports indicated the 61st was in ILLINOIS, receiving specia' "assault training." This training was reportedly completed in late December 19__. Unit was alerted for a combat mission in February 19__. Morale and combat efficiency of the unit is rated high. For further information regarding this unit prior to June 19__, consult FM 30–103, Aggressor Order of Battle.

c. The 62d Rifle Division: The 62d Rifle Division was reported to be under XXV Corps in the CARIBBEAN area in July 19__. Intelligence agencies located this division at Habana, Cuba, alerted for shipment in early August 19__. This unit was later identified in Louisiana in September 19__. Civilian and United States intelligence reports indicated that the 62d Rifle Division was undergoing "Assault" training in November 19__. Orders alerting this unit for a combat mission were reportedly received in February 19__. A tightening of the Aggressor security screen has hindered the collection of further intelligence regarding this division. For further information regarding this unit prior to June 19__, consult FM 30–103, Aggressor Order of Battle.

d. The 27th Airborne Division: The 27th Airborne Division was reported alerted for overseas duty in May 19__ but was later reported still under continuous training in the Versailles area. In July 19__ this division was reported taken off alert and its training was intensi-

fied. Location of this unit in the Versailles are under the V Airborne Corps in June 19__ was confirmed. Intelligence agencies reported the 27th in Brest, France, preparing to embark for Aggressor West in August 19__. The unit was next reported in Missouri in November 19__ and was believed to be at full combat strength. Civilian and United States line crossers reported that this unit was alerted for a combat mission in February 19__. For information regarding this unit prior to July 19, consult FM 30–103, Aggressor Order of Battle.

e. The 5th Mechanized Division: In August 19__, the 5th Mechanized Division was identified under the IV Mechanized Corps in the LARACHE area. United States agents reported that this unit was alerted for oversea shipment in September 19__, but its destination was unknown. This unit was identified in January 19__ in the Satellite States of Indiana. Reports also indicated the unit was undergoing extensive training and maneuvers. The 5th Mechanized Division was reportedly alerted for a combat mission in February 19__. For information regarding this unit prior to August 19__, consult FM 30–103, Aggressor Order of Battle.

f. The 20th Fusilier Mechanized Division: In July, 19__, the 20th Fusilier Mechanized Division was reported preparing for maneuvers in the CADIZ area. This unit was reported to have completed this training in September 19__ and was alerted for oversea shipment. Next identificat on of the 20th Fusilier Mechanized Division was in the Louisiana area in January 19__. This unit has an excellent record and is considered to be at full combat efficiency. Intelligence reports indicated that the division was alerted for a combat mission in February 19__. For information regarding this unit prior to July 19__, refer to FM 30–103, Aggressor Order of Battle.

g. The 7th Mechanized Division: The 7th Mechanized Division was identified in the GUADALAJARA area under the VI Corps n January 19__. United States Intelligence reports indicated this unit was in CADIZ preparing for embarkation in early July, 19__. The unit was next reported in Texas in August 19__. United States Agents reported the 7th Mechanized Division had moved to Illinois and was undergoing armored-infantry training in November 19__. In December 19__, intelligence sources indicated this division was at full strength. This unit was alerted for a combat mission in February 19__. For information concerning this division prior to January 19__, consult FM 30–103, Aggressor Order of Battle.

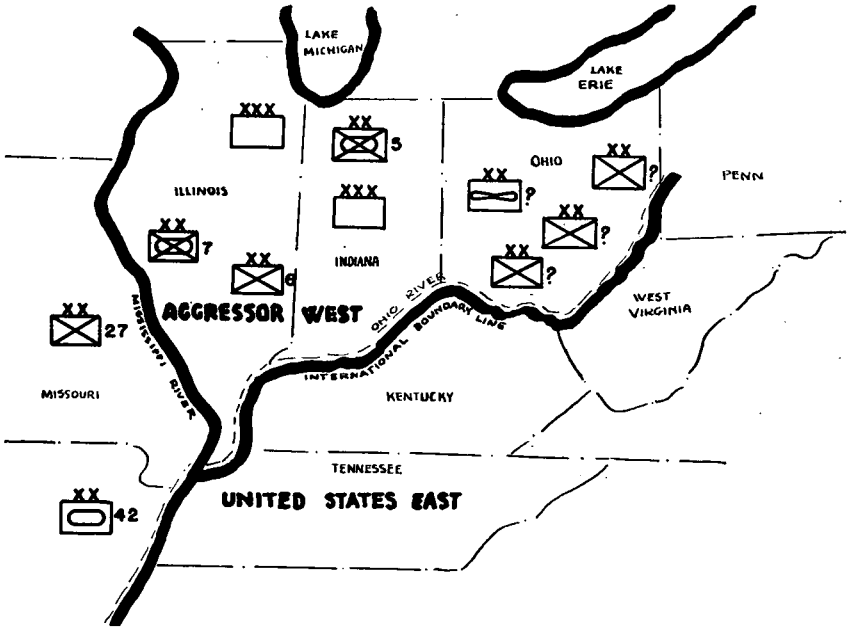


Figure 23. Sketch map No. 1.

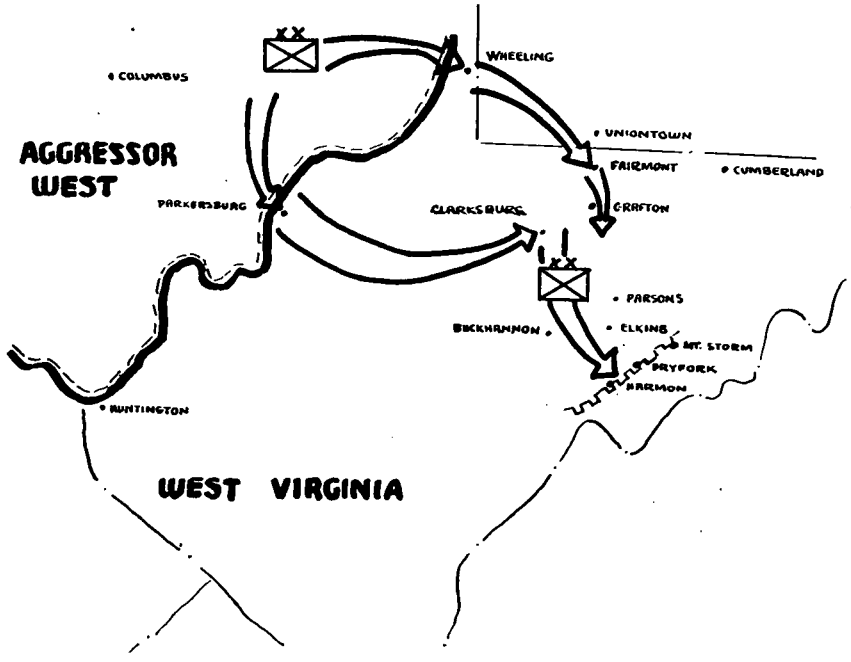


Figure 24. Sketch map No. 2.

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